# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,276—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

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Established 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S**
COPENHAGEN
**CHERRY BRANDY.**
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING.
**MILKMAID**
BRAND
**CONDENSED MILK**
Largest Sale in the World.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * GANGES | 4352 | T. F. Creery | 16th April. |
| B.M.L. SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 23rd ,, |
| * CLYDE | 4·99 | E. H. Gordon | 30th ,, |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th May. |
| * GANGES | 4352 | T. F. Creery | 14th ,, |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 8000 | J. L. Parfitt | 21st ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon | 28th ,, |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. | 4th June. |
| † GANGES | 4352 | T. F. Creery | 11th ,, |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 18th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon | 25th ,, |
| B.M.L. SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 2nd July. |
| † GANGES | 4352 | T. F. Creery | 9th ,, |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 16th ,, |
| † CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon | 23rd ,, |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 8000 | J. L. Parfitt | 30th ,, |
| † GANGES | 4352 | T. F. Creery | 6th Aug. |

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

**Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.**

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | T. Nicolich | 4,119 | 1st May 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st June 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 336 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 6th of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | L. Brelich | 4,233 | 12th May 1898. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 12th June 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 100 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 635 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.**

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching. | 4,409 | 21st April. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 12th April, 1898. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeManbenge | 10th May 1898 |
| INDUS | 6,000 | Vaquier | 7th June 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Oubert | 8th May. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th April, 1898, at 2-15 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 12th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departure from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

### KING, KING & [illegible].,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. R. RUBATTINO | E. Saporite | 5,000 | 28th April 1898 |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

## WANTED.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS and SUB-INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Applications stating terms expected should be addressed to the :—

AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

|  | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 8 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |

Special mixture Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

## CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

### P. DUBOIS & CO.,

### EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

|  | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTES St. EULALIE | 11 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 6 12 |
| St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand" per doz. | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux" per doz. | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 14 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour" per doz. | 15 0 | 8 4 | 16 12 | 9 4 |

### GOOD DINNER WINES.

|  | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour" per doz. | 18 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour" per doz. | 26 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 15 12 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) ,, | 20 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 14 0 |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANT'S,

IMPORTERS OF THE FINEST WINES AND SPIRITS DIRECT, AND GUARANTEED GEUNINE

SPECIALITY.........St. JULIEN, MEDOC, CLARET............Rs. 12 AND Rs. 7-0 PER DOZ.

PRICE, LISTS ON APPLICATION.

**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** BOMBAY AND POONA.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

**FRESH OILMEN STORES,**
**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

Our New REVISED and REDUCED Illustrated PRICE LISTS are now Ready.

A Copy will be posted FREE to any address on receipt of a Post Card.

### BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

### "AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

### MURKIMAR PILLS.

Antiseptic, Prophylactic, and Preventive. Employed as a Perfect Safeguard against the attacks of PLAGUE, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers, and Cholera. Per box Ans. 4 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

### FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

### KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

A RECOGNISED AND STANDARD MEDICINE prescribed throughout the Indian Continent.

### KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE.

It is regarded by those experienced in its use, as ALMOST INFALLIBLE if administered in time and according to directions. IT HAS effected many MARVELLOUS CURES and the Company holds many valuable testimonials as to its efficacy.

THE TINCTURE should be kept in EVERY HOUSEHOLD ready for instant use in any emergency.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES, with full directions in ENGLISH, MARATHI and URDU, at Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### A PURE, WHOLESOME AND SIMPLE REMEDY

FOR HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
SKIN ERUPTIONS,
NAUSEA AND SEA SICKNESS,
SLIGHT LIVER ATTACKS,
And many other SIMPLE AILMENTS.

### KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

Is one of the BEST PREPARATIONS of its kind, and unlike those imported, it can always be relied upon as

PERFECTLY FRESH AND ACTIVE.

FORMS a Pleasant and Beneficent Beverage for Morning use generally.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

**KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

### ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd, Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## REPUTATION PREMIER.
## NAME PREMIER.
## BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

|  | Cash. Rs. | Cash. a. | Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. | Credit. 12 instalments. a. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Prince | 250 | 0 | 23 | 0 | per month. |
| The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier | 275 | 0 | 25 | 0 | ,, |
| The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster | 300 | 0 | 27 | 12 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S" | 330 | 0 | 30 | 8 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R" | 330 | 0 | 30 | 8 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P" | 410 | 0 | 38 | 0 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O" | 410 | 0 | 38 | 0 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z" | 450 | 0 | 41 | 8 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount | 450 | 0 | 41 | 8 | ,, |
| The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety | 450 | 0 | 41 | 8 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G" | 410 | 0 | 38 | 0 | ,, |
| The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H" | 330 | 0 | 30 | 8 | ,, |
| The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N" | 275 | 0 | 25 | 0 | ,, |
| The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M" | 250 | 0 | 23 | 0 | ,, |

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

### CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

### SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

**TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.**

### SOUNDY & CO., LD,

BOMBAY.

## DO NOT

SMOKE

**BAHADUR CIGARS**

UNLESS YOU WANT

### "THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LOND[illegible]

### BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

### PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

| Age next Birth day. | Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life. Rs. a. | Premiums limited to 25 years. Rs. a. | Premiums limited to 20 years. Rs. a. | Premiums limited to 15 years. Rs. a. | Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a. | 20 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a. | 15 years or at Death if previous. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 21 10 | 27 2 | 30 7 | 36 6 | 37 11 | 47 6 | 64 5 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 29 7 | 33 0 | 39 4 | 38 7 | 48 0 | 64 13 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 32 5 | 36 0 | 42 13 | 39 11 | 49 0 | 65 10 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 35 14 | 39 12 | 47 1 | 41 10 | 50 8 | 66 13 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 40 8 | 44 9 | 52 5 | 44 10 | 52 14 | 68 11 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 46 12 | 50 13 | 58 12 | 49 6 | 56 13 | 71 11 |

### DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorised by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

### SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

**TRANSIT THEODOLITES.**

TRANSIT THEODOLITES, 5-inch 3-Screw Adjustment, by Elliott Bros., of perfect workmanship and highest finish, erect and inverting Eye-pieces, vertical and horizontal circles divided on Silver to 30 seconds; two verniers and microscopes to each circle, Clamping and Tangent Screw motions; Locking Plate and fitted in strong Mahogany Case and Tripod Stand of Mahogany.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Five-inch 3-Screw Adjustment | 670 | 0 |
| Six-inch 3-Screw as described above, but divided to 20 seconds | 800 | 0 |

**DUMPY LEVELS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUMPY LEVEL, 10-inch, 3 Adjusting Screws, Silver Ring Compass, two Eye-pieces and Locking Plate, in strong Mahogany Case and Mahogany Open-framed Stand. By Elliott | 370 | 8 |
| DUMPY LEVEL, 14-inch, 3 Adjusting Screws, as above and Open-framed Stand. By Elliott | 395 | 0 |

**PRISMATIC COMPASSES.**

PRISMATIC COMPASS, by Stanley, with Aluminium Ring divided to 360 degrees, in solid Leather Sling Case with Mahogany Tripod Stand. Stanley's best make.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Three-and-a-half inches in diameter | 150 | 0 |
| Four ditto | 170 | 0 |
| Four-and-a-half ditto | 180 | 0 |

**LEVELLING STAVES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOPWITH'S 14-feet Telescopic Levelling Staff, by Stanley. This pattern is now almost universally adopted; it consists of three lengths sliding into each other, rigidly fixed and kept in position by a self-acting spring-catch behind. Polished Mahogany, strongly capped and clamped with brass, with painted Scale | 48 | 0 |
| Paper Scales for the above, with feet marked in red, per set | 3 | 0 |

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### FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF CONCERNED STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.

OFFERS invited for the purchase of Instruments, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Furniture, &c., &c., belonging to a Surgical Instrument Maker at BELLASIS ROAD.

Full information and details will be given on applying to "N," care of this paper.

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### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

AS the PLAGUE COMMITTEE are now finally settling their accounts, all Contractors are requested to get their bills certified before the responsible Officers of the Committee revert to their Government, Military, Naval or Municipal duties. No claims will afterwards be admitted unless the bills are duly certified. Complete summaries of all bills outstanding must be immediately sent to the Accountant of the Committee.

G. WARNEFORD, LIEUT.,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

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## NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Shall I tell you your fortune, My pretty Maid? (a book on Palmistry), by Mrs. J. White | 0 | 8 |
| My face is my fortune, Sir, she said (a book on Physiognomy), by Mrs. J. White | 0 | 8 |
| How to read Character from handwriting, by Mrs. J. White | 0 | 8 |
| Horary Astrology, the Key to Scientific Prediction, by Dr. W. J. Simmonite | 3 | 8 |
| 1,000 Gymnastic Exercises with dumb-bells, wands, and Indian clubs suitable for home practice with 84 Illus., by F. J. Harvey | 1 | 0 |
| Through South Africa, by H. M. Stanley M.P., being an account of his recent visit to Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Natal, with map, &c | 1 | 14 |
| Bourne's Insurance Directory 1898, by W. M. Schooling | 5 | 0 |
| The Successful Advertising, its secrets explained, by Thos. Smith (18th edition) | 1 | 12 |
| A Young Man's book-shelf, by Geo. Jackson, B. A. | 1 | 14 |
| The Kingdom of the yellow robe, being sketches of the domestic and religious rites and ceremonies of the Siamese, by E. Young (fully illus.) | 11 | 4 |
| A Dictionary of English Authors, biographical and bibliographical, being a compendious account of the lives and writings of 700 British writers from the year 1400 to the present time, by R. F. Sharp | 7 | 8 |
| Twelve Years in a Monastery, by J. McCabe | 5 | 10 |
| Ignorance, a study of the causes and effects of popular thought with some educational suggestions, by M. R. P. Dorman | 9 | 0 |
| Vocabula Amatoria, a French-English Glossary of words, phrases and allusions occuring in the works of Rabelais, Rousseau, Beranger, Zola, etc., with English equivalents and Synonyms | 31 | 8 |
| Representative Indians, by G. P. Pillai, B. A. | 7 | 14 |
| My Life in two Hemispheres, by Sir Charles T. Duffy. 2 vols. | 7 | 0 |
| Rough Justice, by Miss M. E. Braddon | 4 | 8 |
| Indian Coinage and Currency papers on an Indian gold standard, with the Indian Coinage and Currency Acts corrected to date, by L. C. Probyn | 4 | 0 |
| Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny, by Lt.-Genl McLeod Innes, (new edition) | 12 | 0 |
| The North-Western Provinces of India, their history, ethnology and administration, by W. Crooke | 5 | 10 |
| An English Garner ingatherings from our history and literature, by Ed. Arber, F. S. A., 8 vols | 45 | 0 |

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

**FOR SALE.**

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

**AUCTION SALE OF YARN.**

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Shroff Echaram Hurjeewan—

100 bales each 400lbs. "Flower tie" yarn No. 20s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

**WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.**

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte.
1 D. B. M. L. fowling piece
1 S. B. Snider carbine
1 lot of bicycle horns and lamps.

On account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Orion, an invoice of bentwood chairs Nos. 14, 18, 19, 20.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody—

6 cases Marketon's gold label eau de cologne.
5 cases Marketon's signature label eau de cologne.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Abdoolally Ebrahim—

125 cases Japanese sulphur matches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 light dog-cart,
2 strong second-hand brougham,
1 roan waler gelding, about 15-1 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, a good jumper, owner shortly leaving Bombay, and 1 set of harnes.

A few Ladies' and Gent's bicycles with pneumatic tyres.

1 vis-a-vis with self-acting hood and brake.

1 gent's Brittania bicycle by Bagshaw Brothers, London, fitted with Scott's standard pneumatic tyres.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the synagogue, the stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Eduljee Jehanghir Parakh, consisting of mechanical and other toys, besique cards, tennis game, cricket balls, photo-frames, albums, walking sticks, game boxes, biscuit and jam, buttons, notepapers, envelopes, glass-door cup-board, show cases, tables, gas fittings, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

**BONA-FIDE SALE.**

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glassware, Wedgewood and Minton porcelainware, rich electro-platedware by Elkington and Mappin and Webb, upright iron grand piano, rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpets, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR MUSJID BUNDER, IN CAZEE SYED STREET.**

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Runchoddas Sunderji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ludha Sunderji, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of April, 1896, the right, title and interest of the said Ludha Sunderji in the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being near the Mujid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvi, and now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23½ square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 35 and now under Ward B No. 1365, Street No. 136-40, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 710, new No. 6424, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 2588, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shri Nathji Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the house of Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

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### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**AUCTION SALE OF IRON CARGO BARGES.**

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Action at Frere Bunder, near Kala Chowkey, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the undernoted barges:—

5 wooden and iron cargo barges.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned's office, No. 21, Medows Street.

**AUCTION SALE OF CYCLES.**

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms—

A consignment just received—

Gentlemen's and Ladies' pneumatic tyres, American and English cycles in great varieties, also a lot of accessories, lanterns, bells, tyres.

Will be put up singly to suit purchasers.

Now on view.

**SALE OF A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, SITUATE AT GAUMDEVI, ADJOINING PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.**

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Doolubhdas Balmookand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the late Bai Gopikabai, widow of Wishwanath Damoder, and her heirs, and legal representatives.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., at the respective premises.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece or parcel of land with several numbers of cocoanut and other fruit trees situate at the Babulnath Roads, otherwise called Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 143, new No. 458-59—461-62, and new Survey Nos. 7519 to 7521, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the executors of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the property or Chimnaram Vasantram, on or towards the north by the property of Hormusjee Jehangir Dadysett, and on or towards the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under street No.—— and ward No.——

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Maganlal and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office.

**SALE OF THREE PIECES OF LAND AT WORLEE.**

By order of the mortagagee Mr. Doolubhdass Balmookand and an account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the late Bai Gopikabai, widow of Wishwanath Damoder and her heirs and legal representatives.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., at the respective premires.

1ST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and are bounded as fellows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road from Breach Veliard to Worlee, on or towards the north by the land of Abdul Hubib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under street No.——and Ward No.——

2ND.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotumdass, and are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the west by the land of Sunderao Rowji, on or towards the south by the land of Jowji Raghawji, on or towards the north and east by the ground gowan or passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No.——and ward No.——

3RD.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurment sixteen hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Hurkisondass and Bhugwandass Narotumdas, and bounded on the north by the land of Dadeba Jagunnath, and Govind Babuiji, on the west by Haines Road, on the south by the land of Bhasker Jagonnath, and on the east by the land of Nanabhoy Madhowdas, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.——

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mangaldas and Rustomji, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, in Hornby Row, Commercial Bank Building.

**SALE OF GRAND MUSEUM, AT FLORAL BOWER.**

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., at Floral Bower, near Gaiety Theatre, the grand museum consisting of life-size figures of clown's, Hindoo man and woman, giant, lion, etc., containing mechanical boxes, magic lanterns, lamps and one organ.

Each article will be sold singly to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

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### MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

**AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.**

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (Mody Bunder), Port Trust Godowns, Calcutta Shed, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and risk of Mr. Kheraj Sunderji:—

10 bales Hessians, 50 × 9¼, Hastings Mill, for delievery on the 25th January, 1898.

10 bales Hessians, 50 × 9¼, Hastings Mill, of January shipment, ex. s. s. Nuddea.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

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NOTES,

### INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Rs. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

## NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LANOWLI TO BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be RUN for the convenience of Passengers Returning to BOMBAY from LANOWLI, KHANDALLA, and NERAL leaving Lanowli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25 Railway time.

This Train will stop at Khandalla, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla, and First, Second and Third Class Passengers with their Luggage will be booked by it at the usual rates.

The special train will run to the following time table, namely:—

| | | H. M. | | | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lanowli | Dep. | 7- 0 | Kalyan | Arl. | 9- 9 |
| Khandalla | Arl. | 7- 9 | | Dep. | 9-14 |
| | Dep. | 7-11 | Byculla | Arl. | 10-14 |
| Karjat | Arl. | 8-16 | | Dep. | 10-18 |
| | Dep. | 8-20 | V. T. Bombay | Arl. | 10.25 |
| Nerall | Arl. | 8-33 | | | |
| | Dep. | 8-36 | | | |

On due notice reserved accommodation will be given on this Train only and not on the daily 6 A. M. Train from Poona.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

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### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

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### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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### THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.

24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

---

### BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP W. I. WARREN GIRDER BRIDGEWORK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper at his Office Parel, Bombay, up to 12 o'clock, Madras time, on TUESDAY, 12th April, for the purchase of the whole or any quantity up to 6-30 tons more or less, of Scrap W. I. pieces of Warren Girders, now lying at Bhaynder Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Form of Tender with terms of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, which should be sent in with a deposit of Rupees 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

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### THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, to the 3rd May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

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### THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, to the 3rd May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

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### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 18th April, 1898, for the FEED for one year of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WM. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 5th April, 1898.

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### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 80,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON &:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 18

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ........ £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ................£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .........................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ........................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| PENANG | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| HONGKONG | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA | Bank of Australasia and Branches. |
| COLOMBO | The Bank of Madras. |
| RANGOON | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA | Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. |
| DELHI | Bank of Bengal. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ 6,380,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS [illegible] on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places [illegible].

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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### CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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*TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | [illegible] |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | [illegible] |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | [illegible] |
| 40 | 16 1 8 | 40 | 30 1 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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### SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

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### J. NEUBERG, 51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-45m., 2-45a. Low water, 6-57m., 7-38a.
Banks closed: Easter holidays.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

**Prince's Dock.**—The steamer Safari entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Oriental, left it on Friday, and the steamer King Arthur, on Saturday.

**Victoria Dock.**—The steamers Bancoora, Simla and Bombay entered the dock on Thursday, the steamer Thyra on Friday, and the steamer Dwarka on Saturday, and the steamer Istrar, left it on Thursday.

**Plague Committee's Final Accounts.**—The Plague Committee are now finally settling their accounts, and contractors are required by an advertisement in another column to get their bills certified. Complete summaries of all outstanding bills should be sent immediately to the Committee.

**A Fire Brigade Horse Destroyed.**—On the morning of Good Friday, while a fire brigade engine was flushing drains at the Khetwady Back Road, one of its horses, took fright at the flushing operations and bolted. The animal in its mad career, fell down in the 10th Lane, Khetwady, fracturing its left foreleg. The horse, which was valued at Rs. 1,000, was so badly injured as to necessitate its immediate destruction.

**Application for Inspection of Records.**—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Mr. Captain, solicitor, applied on behalf of his client, Dhanjibhoy D. Dady, for permission to inspect the records of certain proceedings taken by Mr. Merwanji Kaikbushro in the year 1890 against the directors and agents of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a view to filing an information in the court against them. The application was granted.

**Music at the Yacht Club.**—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Royal Yacht Club, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, commencing at 5-45 this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Peque Dame | Suppe |
| Grand Caprice | La Garde Montante | Wely |
| Valse | Incognito | Ivanavigi |
| Royal Menuet | | Bucalossi |
| A Musical Melange | Metropolia | Lee |
| Polka | Farfadet | Faust |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Burglary at Mazagon.**—Bhicca Gopal, a Hindu, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, at Copper-smith Street, Mazagon, reported to the police, on Good Friday, that some time during the previous night some person or persons effected an entrance into the back room of his house, through a window by forcing out two of its iron bars and stole a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 505. The box minus its contents was found by the complainant on the following morning, about forty paces away from the house. The divisional and detective police are making inquiries.

**Fatal Fall down a Staircase.**—Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquiry on Good Friday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Chendia Dugdooji, a Hindu lad, aged five years, residing with his parents at Nowroji Hill. On the morning of Saturday the 2nd instant, the deceased was going down the staircase of his house, but after he had gone down two steps, his foot accidentally slipped and he fell down the remaining steps on his back. On hearing the noise of the fall, his mother ran down and picked him up. Deceased who was conscious, complained of pain in the right shoulder and in the head, which had been injured by the fall. Some household remedies were tried, but the pain did not abate, and on the next day, the father took the deceased to a Parsee bone-setter in the Fort. On Wednesday night, symptoms of tetanus set in, and the lad was unable to swallow anything. On the following morning, deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the tetanic spasms continued with severity, and he succumbed the same day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following the injuries on the head and shoulder, which the lad had sustained by falling down the staircase. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

**Fatally Injured in the Dock.**—On Thursday last, a number of labourers were working under the supervision of a foreman in the employ of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, stevedores, on board the steam ship Locksley Hall, discharging bundles of hoop-iron by means of a crane in the Victoria Dock. A few labourers were also engaged on the wharf to remove the bundles that had been landed. Everything went on well up to 4 p.m., when a sling containing thirty bundles of hoop iron was made up in the bunker hold, and hove up by the crane. After the crane had hove over the sling from the ship towards the wharf, and while the sling was about sixteen feet above the wharf, to be just lowered down, some of the bundles, slipped from the sling and fell to the wharf, striking three of the labourers, who were at work on the wharf. Two of the labourers, whose injuries had been of a very serious nature, were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where one of them, named Vithoo Tookaram, died on the following day. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on the same day at the hospital, on view of the body of the deceased. The evidence went to show that deceased died from multiple injuries caused by bundles of hoop-iron accidentally shipping out of a sling and falling on him, and the jury brought in a verdict of death according to that evidence.

**A Brutal Husband.**—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Jolliffe again charged Mahomed Ibrahim, a dyer, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, named Aminabai by cutting off her nose with a razor on the 30th ultimo. Superintendent Hack prosecuted. Dr. Gillespie, House-Surgeon of J. J. Hospital, described the several wounds received by the complainant on her face and hands. He further said that the accused was brought to him by Inspector Jolliffe, and on examination he found that there was a cut on the thumb of his right hand. Aminabai, the complainant, stated in her evidence that she and the accused were married about three years ago, and they lived happily up till about a week before the 30th ultimo. On the day when this incident took place, she asked his permission to go to her uncle's house to take part in the wedding ceremonies of her brother. The accused declined to comply with her request, and availing himself of a suitable opportunity, cut off her nose with a razor. The accused in his defence stated, that the complainant was on intimate terms with one Abdool Rahiman, and he had repeatedly warned her not to speak with him. On the day in question, he again gave her the same caution, but as she persisted he got angry and cut off her nose with a razor. The accused was committed to the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court for his trial.

**Parsee Engineer Drowned in a Mill Tank.**—An inquiry was held on Good Friday at Vincent Road, Naigaum, by Mr. Turner, regarding the death of Mr. Hormusji Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee, aged twenty-three years, employed as an engine-driver in the Kohinoor Mill, at Naigaum, and residing with his father at Byculla. On Wednesday last, deceased told his father that he was going to the mill and would not return home for three days, as he had to work day and night in the emptying of the mill tank. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Good Friday, the father was informed that the deceased had been drowned in the mill tank. The father proceeded to the mill and identified the body as that of his son. It then appeared that about 11 a.m. that day deceased undressed himself and having placed his clothes on the wall in the engine-room, went to take a bath in the tank, asking his fireman Mr. John Fernandez, to watch the engine during his absence. As deceased did not return for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Fernandez asked one of the mill operatives named Pandoo, to go and see where deceased had gone. Pandoo looked round the tank and then informed the fireman that he could not find deceased anywhere. The manager was apprised of the occurrence and he sent two or three coolies into the tank to search for the deceased, with the result that in about half an hour, the body was recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body. A piece of soap was found lying on one of the steps leading into the tank. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

## UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 8th April:—

| Station from. | Address in full as received. |
|---|---|
| Bantwa (Kathiawar). | Mahasukhrai Chunilal and Co. opposite Bombay Bank. |
| Lonavla | F. Tackli. |
| Karachi | W. Hughes care of Dagmar Variety Company. |
| Lucknow, O. R. | W. Hughes. |
| Rangoon | Messrs. Coverdale Pholman Co. Mark Lane. |
| Sanderstead | Jackson. |
| Cutch Mandvi | Parpia Pardhan Fort in his own house. |
| Buxar E. I. | Elizabeth House No. 35 Boreechal. |
| Rawalpindi | M. Perozshaw E. Daruwala. |

**Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice** whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The death occurred at Leamington, on the 15th ult., at the age of ninety-two years, of Captain John Frederick Jennings. The late officer served about twenty-two years in India, being attached nearly the whole of the time to the 7th Madras Cavalry as Veterinary-Surgeon. He saw active service on the frontier, having one leg badly injured in an engagement.

From the 27th ultimo to the 1st instant, 2 Europeans, 12 Eurasians, 17 Native Christians, 275 Hindus and 36 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 342 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 299. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 43 from measles, 123 from fevers, 15 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 34·3 per 1,000 per annum.

At a meeting of the Madras Harbour Trust Board on the 18th ult., a letter was read from the President of the Municipality to the Government, bringing to notice the encroachment of the sea north of the harbour, and requesting that adequate steps be taken to protect the northern suburbs of the city and the Municipal Sewage Farm beyond the end of the extended protective revetment. The Board approved of a draft of a letter to be submitted to Government with the plans "showing the progress of the erosion of the foreshore from 1839 until protection was afforded to the city by the construction of the harbour and to the northern suburbs by the protective rubble revetment, together with a tracing giving the subsequent variations of the high-water mark."

It has been decided to open a special class of agricultural study in connection with the College of Engineering at Sibpur—the first attempt at regular agricultural education in the province of Bengal. Mr. N. G. Mookerji, a Bengali Christian, who is a graduate of the Agricultural College at Cirencester and employed in connection with the Bengal Agricultural Department, has been selected to instruct the class about to be formed. As a preliminary step he has been directed to visit the College of Agriculture at Saidapet in the Madras Presidency, and to familiarise himself with the methods of instruction at this College. The latter institution is practically the only one in India which is exclusively devoted to the teaching of Agriculture. An experimental farm as well as a veterinary hospital are attached to the College, so as to afford the students opportunities for acquiring practical knowledge. In the Bombay Presidency agricultural classes are held in connection with the Poona College of Science.

Consequently on the move of two companies of the 6th Bengal Infantry to Hurdwar for plague duty two companies of the 6th Madras Infantry have been temporarily detained at Meerut.

About a month ago a motherless Eurasian girl, named Iris Thomas, aged three years and three months, residing in Perambore Barracks-road, Vepari, with her aunt, Mrs. Conquest, wife of Mr. Conquest, of the D. P. W., was bitten by a pet dog of the house on the palm of her right hand. Her wounds were cauterised, and three days hence, the dog having shown symptoms of rabies, was poisoned. Dr. Phillips was treating the child but the poor girl showed signs of hydrophobia by totally refusing to face her basin of water. She then got an attack of spasms, and refused any liquid. During the day she was subjected to convulsions, and breathed her last in the evening. District Inspector J. C. Eaton held a formal inquest at the Vepery Police Station, where the jury returned a verdict of "Death from hydrophobia."

The Jeipore and Gwalior transport trains, which have done such excellent service on the frontier, are to be demobilised, and return to their respective States forthwith.

The trade of distilling spirits in India according to European methods, writes a contemporary, is not generally supposed to be in a very flourishing condition. The competition with cheap imported German liquors reduces profits to a minimum or dissipates them entirely. Under these circumstances it might have been expected that Government would regard our struggling industry with an indulgent eye; but the conditions of trade which have just been introduced in the Punjab would on the contrary seem calculated to put an end to the business altogether. The subject is highly technical and not very attractive in itself; but as it has commercial importance; and as many Europeans and natives are, at the present time, in all ignorance and innocence, liable to fine, imprisonment and confiscation under the new arrangements, it seems desirable to try and make the matter clear. The Excise Act recognises two kinds of spirit, which are called "foreign" and "country" spirit respectively. In cases of doubt the Local Government has power to decide to which class any particular spirit belongs. Hitherto the liquor manufactured at Shahjahanpur and other similar distilleries has been classed as "foreign," as having been manufactured in a foreign way. The Local Government, however, has now decided that it must be classed as "country" out of regard apparently to the locality of its origin. The result of this decision is to subject the Shahjahanpur product to a crowd of regulations only suitable to the stuff turned out from the so-called central distilleries which are in operation in most districts. To begin with, no retail dealer is at present able to supply more than a single bottle of Rosa rum no one man and at one time. If a thirsty soul requires further refreshment than this he must go to a wholesale dealer if he can find one. From a wholesale dealer he will be able to get six bottles at a time, but not any smaller quantity. If, therefore, his resources are modest, and he wishes to buy only two, or three, or four bottles, he will find absolutely nobody who will be able to supply him. His only possible plan will be to accumulate his little stock by a series of single bottle transactions, during which he will necessarily incur the reputation of a tavern haunter. Nor is this all. In future if any ordinary person has in possession two bottles or any larger quantity of Rosa rum he will be liable to fine, imprisonment, and the confiscation of his goods.

One of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's bewildering wall-posters passed through some really remarkable adventures in America. A visiting Philadelphian, it appears, purchased the poster from a Strand bill-sticker, for the exorbitant sum of twopence. He then mailed it to a friend in Philadelphia, as a silent comment on the "very latest" English art. The friend cannot have sympathised with Beardsleyism, for the allowed the poster to be used as a wrapper for his week's washing. In this lowly capacity it made its way to the Chinese laundry, kept by one Sam Lee, on Sansom-street, Philadelphia. The moment Sam Lee saw the monstrous advertisement his moon-eyes sparkled with joy, and he begged it eagerly from the servant. It reminded the poor fellow of his native Peking and its archic art. San Lee hung the poster proudly in his little laundry and invited all his friends to behold the treasure. They came in twos, threes, dozens, scores, and hundreds, as the fame of the wonderful picture spread. Finally, Sam Lee was persuaded to auction off his prize. It was knocked down to Wan Fo Li, the proprietor of the Chinese Theatre in Camden, N. J., for the sum of one hundred dollars, or £25. In Camden, the travelled lithograph was placed on exhibition, and the enterprising Mr. Wan cleared over £100 gate-money. A San Francisco Chinaman of great wealth was the next purchaser. The exact price he gave for it is unknown, but it is placed approximately at five hundred dollars. It now adorns this luckly individual's gorgeous residence in the far-western China town, and San Francisco newspapers state that a lamp is burned before it night and day.

A writer in the "British Weekly" tells of a talk he has just had with one of the old friends of George Eliot: "Was she as coarse-looking as her portrait?" I asked. "Yes," was the reply, "and the older she grew the coarser-looking she became. Her portrait by Sir Frederic Burton is an exact likeness. I have frequently compared it feature by feature with herself, and nothing could be more perfect. But she had the most charming voice I have ever heard—a sweet, low contralto. This atoned for the harshness of her features." "Was she conceited?" I asked. "Yes, very much so" was the reply; "but it was not the conceit of a poet nor the conceit of a novelist. It was the conceit of a University don, the conceit that used to exist if it does not exist now, the conceit of knowing everything that was to be known."

Dr. R. F. Horton has a striking article in the *Young Man* for April on a subject, which deserves attention. He says:—"In the North of England thirty years ago the workpeople were distinguished by a strong intellectual life. Mechanics' institutes flourished. Lectures on great subjects were popular. Debates could be maintained with sound common sense and the mastery of facts. Now the sole subject of interest is football—not to play it, and to keep muscle trained and mind wholesome by regular exercise, but to crowd in tens of thousands to watch the gladiators of the field, to lay wagers, to lose money, and to spend Sunday in discussing the points, the gains and losses, of Saturday's game." The young men of the northern towns, Dr. Horton adds, promise to grow up "mere animals that live for pleasure and this ignoble kind of sport, without interest in their country, without knowledge of science or literature, unfit to govern, their own municipalities, utterly unfit to form the sovereign Assembly of a great Empire. Conceive the situation, Dr. Horton goes on to say:—"The Press seems to exist more for registering games and the betting on them, than for any other single purpose. The telegraph is used to make the whole community spectators of a game on the other side of the world. The publisher's trade is becoming subsidiary to sport. While the utterances of our best poets will hardly command a sale to pay for publication, a book on cricket will sell almost as rapidly as an unclean novel or the daily papers when a bad divorce suit is on." It is no matter for the satirist, the Doctor concludes, but "it is a matter for the patriot, the man who loves his country and his God, and would see his God honoured and his country great." And who shall say otherwise?

A writer in "the Quiver," tells a story in connexion with her Majesty's favourite poets: "Sir Theodore Martin had been requested by her Majesty to read aloud from "the Ring and the Book." Sir Theodore was courtier enough to make a cautious study beforehand of the poem, and he placed marginal notes as danger signals against passages of doubtful propriety. The marked copy chanced to come into the hands of a rather thoughtless Court lady. "I have so enjoyed this wonderful work," she said to a friend, "and it has been such an advantage to read it after the Queen, for she has placed marks against the most beautiful parts; and, oh, what exquisite taste the dear Queen has!" she added, pointing to the danger signals of Sir Theodore Martin.

Some interesting literary records appear in the "Literary Year Books for 1898" (George Allen.) The largest amount given for serial rights in England was £7,000 for George Eliot's "Romola," in *Cornhill*. The largest single cheque ever given to an English author was £20,000 to Lord Macaulay for his History. The most expensive published work is said to be Gould's "Birds," but the price is not stated. Miss Braddon is the most voluminous English living novelist, and the most voluminous living English writer is the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, who has 130 items in the British Museum catalogue to his credit.

In these roving days for a man to have lived all his life—save during his brilliant career at Trinity College, Dublin, and his holidays—within a circumference of two and a half miles is a record performance. Such was the case with Canon Alfred Whitehead, vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, whose loss the diocese of Canterbury is deploring. A famous schoolmaster, a capital cricketer, a devoted parish priest, and an eloquent preacher, whose happy illustrations of his subject were appreciated by many generations of visitors at Ramsgate and Margate, Canon Whitehead was one of the best specimens of the English clergy, and his name was a household word in the Isle of Thanet. A trusted friend of Archbishop Tait, an excellent companion, and a genial host, his memory will long be cherished. He was a proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese, and he married the eldest daughter of Mr. John Buckmaster. The *Church Times* says: "When curate of Ramsgate, he, with another fine swimmer, jumped into the sea from a boat off Ramsgate pier, and swam across the bay to Shellness. It was a very long swim of some hours, but Mr. Whitehead was of dogged determination, and throughout life, what he thought should be done, he did to the utmost of his power."

The alarm caused by the mobilisation of the Brest and Cherbourg division of the northern squadrons has led to an explanation. The Marine Minister (says the *Daily News*) did not want to mobilise for immediate active service, but to test the readiness of the squadrons for long operations. Nothing could be done unless the Admirals and other officers on leave of absence were recalled to their posts. Reports are to be made on the points in which efficiency was proved, and those where weakness and unreadiness were betrayed. There will also be a report on the capacity of the two divisions for the transport of troops. The squadron, when the essay is made, will not put to sea unless merely as a part of a review, but the officers recalled are to remain at their posts. In short, the squadron is to sleep with one eye open.

Battle pictures will certainly form a prominent feature of this year's Academy Exhibition. One of the most stirring chapters in "our rough island story" has fallen to Mr. W. B. Wollen's lot. It is the last stand of the shattered 44th at Gundamuck, in that disastrous but glorious retreat from Cabul in January, 1842, when only on Englishman (Surgeon Brydon) succeeded in reaching Jellalabad with the news of an army's annihilation. After six days of marching and fighting, all that remained of the 44th drew up on a rugged knoll to prove with what splendid courage Englishmen could die. There they kept thousands of Afghans at bay for two hours. When the end was near, Lieutenant Soutar and a sergeant bound the colours round their waists, endeavouring to conceal them under their jackets. The sergeant was killed, and all the other officers except Soutar had fallen. Mr. Wollen has chosen the moment when, after a hand to hand conflict, that Lieutenant's "posteen" flew open, exposing the colour, frayed and shot-torn. With one simple but dramatic touch the story is told. A soldier is stooping to feel if by chance one cartridge yet remains in the pouch of a dead comrade. The Afghans, beaten back by deadly volleys from that devoted handful, realise what the silence means, and gather for a final rush, knowing that the 44th have expended their last round of ammunition. Only the resistance of twenty British Blayonets has to be overcome, and the odds are five hundreds to one. The struggle was brief. Soutar had his sword-arm disabled by a spear thrust, his pistol missed fire, and he was overpowered; but the Afghans saved his life, and he saved the colours. With him six soldiers were made prisoners—all that remained of a whole battalion. Well may that rough knoll retain the name of "44th Hill" to this day.

"Counts out" in the Commons are a curiosity. Some thirty years ago they were almost unknown, and until rather recently a "count" was hardly looked for until the middle of the Session, when the fagging of the late hours began to be felt. An old but still well-preserved official of the House, who began service in the days of Speaker Denison, has a record of all the "counts" within his period of service. According to a good authority, the real origin of the Twelve o'clock Rule was the annual entertainment inflicted by the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, whose supporters were so ardent and strategic that they could manage to keep a "House" long after the normal hours. The new rules tell implacably upon them. The best informed and inclined authorities are said to be of opinion that "counts out" ought to be abolished.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily News" has had a long conversation with Herr Jan Szczepanik, the inventor of the telelectroscope, described at some length in our columns a week ago. If all the inventor claims for the new wonder is justified, we are on the eve of a good many changes. For instance, the telelectroscope will not only make possible the instantaneous reproduction of manuscripts at any distance, but it will print them upon photographic plates. Thus, if the first copy of the "Daily News" as it leaves the press is incerted in Herr Szczepanik's apparatus, it can, he says, be reproduced by photography the next moment in New York, Bombay, or Sydney. Telegraphy will thus become a thing of the past, and even the telephone, which at a great distance is a worry to those who have to work it, will be cast aside. Herr Szczepanik is a young man of twenty-five, handsome dark-eyed, with a head of curly hair, and a simple and gentlemanly manner. Another invention of his which is already being worked in Germany is one to simplify the manufacture of designs for woven materials—carpets, tapestry, brocades, silks, and cottons—by means of photography. The Bank Union of Barmen has purchased this invention, and is introducing it into German textile works.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Friday, give the following results:—

| Ward. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern, and Esplanade | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 10 | 1 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 2 | 11 | 47 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 6 | 7 | 16 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and unknown | 30 | 0 | 5 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 53 | 44 |
| Total | 79 | 73 | 178 |
| Same date last year | 58 | 59 | 135 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

| | Wards. | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 3 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 0 | 3 | 21 |
| | Chuckla | 0 | 1 | |
| | Umarkhady | 1 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 2 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 1 | |
| | Fanaswady | 3 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 1 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 1 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 4 | 1 | |
| D | Khetwadi | 4 | 2 | 17 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 4 | |
| | Chowpaty | 0 | 1 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 6 | 1 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 1 | 1 | |
| E | Mazagon | 4 | 8 | 51 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 1 | 2 | |
| | Kamatipura | 4 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 1 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 0 | 10 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 4 | 7 | 16 |
| | Sewree | 4 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 1 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 11 | 4 | 17 |
| | Worlee | 4 | 3 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 37 | 1 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Parsee | | 1 | 48 |
| | Jain | | 1 | |
| | Grant Road | | 2 | |
| | St. George's | | 0 | |
| | 21st Bo N Infy | | 0 | |
| | Wari Bunder | | 0 | |
| | Adamji Peerbhoy | | 1 | |
| | Jain, Parel | | 3 | |
| | Telegu | | 1 | |
| | Greaves Cotton & Cos | | 0 | |
| | Hindu | | 3 | |
| | Genl Mahomedan | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 1 | |
| | Nizampura | | 0 | |
| | Custom Road | | 0 | |
| | Goculdas Tejpal | | 0 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 0 | |
| | Modykhana | | 5 | |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 0 | |
| | Port Trust | | 0 | |
| | Bai Motlabai | | 0 | |
| | Police | | 0 | |
| | Soonee | | 1 | |
| | Narielwadi | | 2 | |
| | Bhatia | | 2 | |
| | Vassanjee | | 1 | |
| | Govt. House, Parel | | 2 | |
| | Maratha | | 8 | |
| | Byculla S Camp | 5 | 1 | |
| | Total | 101 | 88 | 200 |
| | Same date last year | 68 | 46 | 142 |

### CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack | 1 |
| Death | 1 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| | Wards. | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 1 | 1 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 1 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 1 | 1 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 4 | 0 | 23 |
| | Chuckla | 0 | 1 | |
| | Umarkhady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Dongri | 0 | 2 | |
| C | Market | 3 | 2 | 23 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 6 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady | 1 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 1 | 1 | |
| | Khara Talao | 2 | 2 | |
| | Kumbarwada | 0 | 3 | |
| D | Khetwady | 8 | 1 | 17 |
| | Girgaum | 1 | 3 | |
| | Chowpatty | 1 | 1 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 1 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 7 | 1 | |
| E | Mazagon | 5 | 4 | 39 |
| | Tarwady | 1 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 3 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 0 | 1 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 1 | |
| | Byculla | 9 | 8 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 4 | 8 | 23 |
| | Sewree | 1 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 3 | 5 | |
| G | Mahim | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| | Worlee | 2 | 3 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 23 | 0 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Parsee | | 1 | 35 |
| | Jain | | 1 | |
| | Grant Road | | 6 | |
| | St George's | | 0 | |
| | Byculla S. Camp | | 0 | |
| | Wari Bunder | | 0 | |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 0 | |
| | Jain, Parel | | 0 | |
| | Telagu | | 1 | |
| | Ripon Road | | 0 | |
| | Hindu | | 3 | |
| | Dharavi | | 0 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 1 | |
| | Nizampura | | 1 | |
| | Custom Rd | | 0 | |
| | Goculdas Tejpal | | 0 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 0 | |
| | Modykhana | | 3 | |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 1 | |
| | Port Trust | | 0 | |
| | Bai Motlibai | | 0 | |
| | Police | | 0 | |
| | Madunpura | | 2 | |
| | Mahomedbhoy E | | 2 | |
| | Genl Mahomedan | | 1 | |
| | Vassanjee | | 1 | |
| | Govt. House, Parel | | 5 | |
| | Maratha | | 3 | |
| | Hajee Cassum | | 1 | |
| | Total | 92 | 87 | 190 |
| | Total plague deaths to date | 27,787 | 24,203 | |
| | Total same date last year | 61 | 63 | 150 |

### MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District no case of plague were detected and no deaths due to the same disease occurred. In C ward (north) Khumbharwada section showed one case and one death; Khara Talao section one case and two deaths and Bhuleshwar section one case and one death. In the same ward (south) no cases and one death were recorded in the market section, five cases and one death in the Dbobie Talao section and no cases and no deaths in the Fanaswady section. In E ward, byculla section showed no cases and three deaths; Mazagon section one case and one death. Nagpada section no cases and one death, Kamatipura section one case and one death and Tardeo section no cases and no deaths. The reports of the A ward (Fort), Mandvi ward, D ward and F and G wards were not available for the Press.

### SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were on Saturday 3,071 persons in the Byculla Camp; 176 persons in the Modykhana Camp and 110 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

### SURAT.

Dr. Harilal Maganlal informs us that Mr. Atmaram Suryaram, the new weaving master of the Jafferally Mill came from Baroda on Saturday morning to take charge of his duties with three certificates, having stayed one month in the health camp there. The authorities here asked him to stay in quarantine and rejected all conditions offered. During the morning he appealed to Mr. Mead with certificates. He replied see Civil Surgeon. At six o'clock the Camp Civil Surgeon granted him his release after taking a hundred rupees' deposit. Yesterday there were two new cases, the mortality being eighteen.

### DAMAUN.

There were three deaths from plague on Wednesday last. As soon as people were informed of the opening of an inoculation station crowds flocked there and 260 persons were operated upon, bringing the total of Dr. Dubash's inoculations to 687.

### TRIBUTE TO THE PLAGUE AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your giving these few lines a corner in your valued paper.

On the 10th of March last my sister being attacked with fever, accompanied with a bubo on the right arm, was removed to the Bai Motlibai Wadia ward of the Modykhana Hospital.

During my visits to her at the hospital I was very favourably impressed with the way in which everyone, including Dr. Bernard, his assistants, and the nurses, both English and native, worked to relieve the sufferings of the patients. Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., and Mr. M. M. Murzban used to attend twice a day to look after the management of the hospital, and their efforts to promote the comfort of the patients cannot be sufficiently praised. It is through their kind and sympathetic exertions that relatives are allowed to stay at the hospital which arrangement, whatever might be said against it, is a source of great comfort to the patients. It is our earnest conviction that the prejudice against the management of the hospital which still lingers in several quarters among the Parsees is without any foundation and unjustly disparaging to the services of the whole staff, but for whose earnest and disinterested exertions my sister's recovery would not have been brought about.—Yours, &c.,

NOWROJEE NANABHOY WADIA.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th April.

## THE WEATHER.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1898.

### SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, Jacobabad, Lahore, Sirsa and Jeypore, a brisk rise at Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Raipur, Surat and Masulipatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Sholapur and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the Shade was 110° at Akola and the lowest 59° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Goa, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Bellery, Madras, and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

Apr. 8.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Akola and the lowest 60° at Lahore and Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Malegaon, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·09"). The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country. Local showers are likely in Ceylon. Pressure is high in Sind. Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, April 8.

Friday: The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Assam, Bengal and neighbouring districts of the North-West Province, Burma and Madras. A well-marked low pressure area appeared in North Bengal and steep gradients prevail over the Gangetic plain. Pressure is high over North-West India, west and south of the Peninsula and south of the Bay. Fresh westerly to north-westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain; fresh southerly winds at the head of the Bay and moderate breezes between west and north. Elsewhere mean temperature has been steady in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, Gujarat, Central India and Madras, but elsewhere the temperature has fallen. The change over the north west provinces, Punjab, Sind and Rajputana having been large. The highest maximum recorded yesterday was one hundred and ten and a-half degrees at Chaibassa and an inch and a-half of rain is reported from Sibsagar; one inch from Colombo and showers from Silchar and Trevendrum.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | inches | 29·810 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 82·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 76·3 |
| Dew Point | | 73·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·745 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 88·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) | | 77·3 |
| General Directions of wind* | | NNW, SSW, WSW, WNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 153 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### INDIA OFFICE,—March 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr B P Milsom, B
Mr W Ward-Smith, B
Mr H Thompson, B
Mr H A F Currie, Bo
Lt-Col H L Wells, C I E. R E
Lt-Col W J Orr
Major T E Rowan, R A
Major H B Passy
Major R V Garrett
Capt H L Custance
Capt N T Parker
Surg-Major C G W Lowdell

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A M Long, Bo, 6 mos
Mr W C Stanton, B 1 week
Mr T W T Wheeler, Bo, 3 mos
Lt-Col R K Teversham, 6 weeks
Lt-Col H H Young, 12 mos
Mr Fazl-Uddin, B 2 mos
Lt-Col N R Stewart, 14 days
Capt J A G Rainsford, 5 days
Capt H E Boileau, 3 mos
Lieut C L Gaussen, 4 mos
Lieut F H Pigou, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W C Stanton, B,
Lt-Col S Grant
Capt R W A Denne
Capt C S Williams
Lieut G H G Mockler
Lieut F P C Kelly
Lieut M H Henderson
Surg-Lieut A A Gibbs
Sub-Condr H G Roach

DEATHS.

Rev. D. M. Gardner, late Bengal C.S., March 16; Gen. Chas. Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, March 22; Surg. J. Davenport, M.D., Bengal Retired, March 16; Major-Gen. C L Woodruffe, Bengal Retired, March 5; Col H C B Tanner, I. (Bo.) S.C., March 18.

## RECRUITING IN 1897.

A War Office report gives the recruits raised for the Army, Navy, and auxiliary forces during 1897 as; Army, 35,015; Militia, 38,240; Volunteers, 44,657; Yeomanry, 1830; Navy, 9922; Marines, 2861; Naval Reserve, 2818; making a total of 134,749. The number of 35,015 for the Army is an excess of 6483 as compared with the previous year. Out of every 1000 recruits inspected during 1897 the occupations were given as follows: Labourers, servants, husbandmen, &c. 640; manufacturing artisans, 148; mechanics (as smiths, carpenters, masons, &c.), 102; shopmen and clerks, 73; professional occupations, students, &c., 10; boys under seventeen years of age, 27. More than 7000 ex-soldiers were found employment on being discharged.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

### THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 22.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut W D P Watson resigns his commission.

7th Hussars, The undermentioned officers are seconded. Capt D Haig, for service with the Egyptian army, Capt R G Brooke, for service on the Staff.

15th Hussars, Capt H H P Dundas retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Royal Engineers, The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieuts, G B B Dennis, L M Jackson, E K Malesworth, H L Mackworth, G S C Cooke, A H Bell.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut Lord E H Cecil is seconded for special services in Egypt.

Scots Guards, Lieut the Hon G G Hamilton resigns his commission.

Regimental District, Col F W Harington, 14th Regimental District, the Prince of Wales's Own, West Yorkshire Regt, is placed on retired pay.

Buffs, East Kent Regt, Major G A Porter retires on retired pay, Capt E E Ravenhill to be Major, vice G A Porter, Capt E C J Williams is seconded for special service in Egypt.

King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regt, Capt T C Hunt retires on retired pay, Lieut G L Palmes to be Capt, vice T C Hunt.

Royal Warwickshire Regt, Lieut F A Earle to be Adjutant vice Major H J S Landon, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

King's Liverpool Regt, Lieut L M Jones to be Adjutant, vice Capt C J Steavenson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Bedfordshire Regt, Sec Lieut F H Henderson-Cleland, from the Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt, to be Sec Lieut, vice C H Martin, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Irish Regt, Brevet Major R C Doran, from Super, Capt, to be Capt, vice W Fitz W H Bredir appointed Adjt 5th Bn.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers,—Super, Capt, R S Webber to be Captain, vice B H Philips, promoted; Lieut, R P W Cobb resigns his commission.

South Wales Borderers,—Super, Capt, V Ferguson to be Captain, vice D J Gaisford seconded.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles),—Lieut, A F Townshend resigns his commission.

Gloucestershire Regt—Super Lieut J O'D Ingram to be Lieut, vice K Williams, seconded. Lieut J F Bennett is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieuts are antedated as follows:—D Burges, to Oct 5, 1897, vice J F Bennett, J E Ruck, to Jan 16, 1898, vice F S Stayner, promoted.

Hampshire Regt, Capt R C B Haking is seconded for service on the Staff.

Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut H G T Costley is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Welsh Regt, Capt C H Young is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Super Capt E S D Goldschmidt to be Capt, vice C H Young.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Capt G C Knight is seconded for service with the Colonial forces, New South Wales.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Major J H W Eyton retires on retired pay, Capt C T Dawkins, C M G, to be Major, vice J H W Eyton.

King's Royal Rifle Corps, Major T E Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington retires on retired pay, Capt E W Thistlethwayte to be Major, vice T E Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington.

Duke of Edinburgh's, Wiltshire Regt—Lt-Col W B Williams, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major H M Carter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W B Williams.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut J Durrant resigns his commission.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Lieut A McClintock is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Qmr and Hon Capt J Watkins retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians—Lieut R F Legg is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Lieut F H Duggan to be Adjutant, vice Capt C E H Laughlin who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt F S H Rickards retires on retired pay; Lieut R M P Swift to be Captain, vice F S H Rickards.

Army Service Corps—Capt R E Hill to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut Col F W Steele, D S O retired, Lieut G R B Moody to be Capt, vice H W Dickson, placed on temporary half-pay.

Military Prison Dept—Major R W Andrews, the Border Regt, to be Governor of a Military Prison.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev H H Beattie, LL D, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt J J O'Donnell, M B, to be Surgeon Major, Surg Capt J F Myles retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Army Ordnance Dept—The date of the appointment of Lieut R Hamilton, R A, as Ordnance Officer Fourth Class, is Feb 12, 1898, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb 22, 1898. The undermentioned Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance and Honorary Lieuts to be Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Capt—G Stewart, J S Hall, F Emberton. The undermentioned Conductors, Army Ordnance Corps, to be Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieut on augmentation,—W H Goodison, H Lovett, C H Honey.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr, and Hon Lieut Col D Creagh, retires on retired pay. Staff Paymr, and Hon Lieut Col W L Fleury is placed on retired pay. Paymr, and Hon Major G V Wellesley to be Staff Paymr, vice Hon Lieut Col D Creagh.

Memoranda—Lieut Gen C E Nairne, K C B, R A, now a Lieut Gen on the Staff in India, is granted the local rank of Genl whilst acting as Comdr-in-Chief in the East Indies. The undermentioned officers to be Honorary Physicians to the Queen—Surg Major Genl C E McVittie, Indian Medical Service, vice Surg Genl Sir W J Moore, K C I E, Retired List, deceased, Surg Col B Franklin, C I E, Indian Medical Service, vice Surg Genl W R Cornish, C I E, Retired List, deceased, Lieut Col G L Holt, I S C Commissionary-General, Madras Command, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Lt-Col W T Ellis, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, Major R L Milne, D S O, the Leicestershire Regt, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed in West Africa.

Reserve of Officers, T Close, gentleman, late Second Lieut the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) to be Second Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers, Surg. Major C. Knott resigns his commission.

### THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W H Henderson, to Urgent, as Commodore, Second Class, at Jamaica, March 31, M P O'Callaghan, to President, additional, for R N College, Greenwich, Oct 23, J H Rainier, to Nile, and for command of Fleet Reserve at Devonport, J S Halifax, to Thunderer, March 31.

Commanders—S Hughes, to Terrible, March 21, W C M Nicholson, to Defiance, temporary, March 24, the Hon R F Boyle, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery March 28.

Lieutenants—C D Burney, to Boscawen, additional, for Wanderer, P T H Beamish, to Boscawen, additional, for Dolphin, April 1, E G Durant, a, S, to Pembroke, temporary, March 17.

Sub-Lieutenants—A E Silvertop, to Impregnable, additional for Nautilus, N, H O Reinold, to Impregnable, additional, for Pilot N, E H Rideout, to Wildfire, additional, for Desperate, A C Gotto, to Wildfire, additional, for Jaseur, H B Mulleneux to Wildfire, additional, for Snapper, W Tomkinson, to Wildfire, additional, for Contest, G E D Ward, to Wildfire, additional, for Salmon, G W McO Campbell, to Wildfire, additional, for Surgeon, W P Koe, to Victory, additional, for Daring, and A H De Kantzow, to Victory, additional, for Starfish, W L Williams Mason, to Vivid, additional, for Skate, H P Cayley, to Vivid, additional, for Ferret, F K A Betts, to Vivid additional for Decoy, A V Courage to Vivid additional for Opossum (all to date March 28); H C Alcock to Victory, additional, for Hornet (April 4).

Midshipman—H S Bland, to Terrible (March 24); J D Ellaby, to Terrible March 24.

Fleet Surgeon—W E Breton, M D, to Victory additional, for Portsmouth Dockyard March 24.

Staff Surgeons, A J Bicthorn, to Alexandra, additional, temporary, H E Marsh, to Prince George, R Hickson, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil March 23.

Surgeons—P H Boydon, to Cambridge March 29, F F Mahon, to Portsmouth Division Royal Marines March 28, C Strickland, to Defiance March 13, J G Fowler, to Powerful, J G Reed, to Centurion March 19, D W Hewitt, M B, R Bolster, B A, MB, and W H Pope, to Victory, additional, for disposal, W J Codrington M B, to Excellent March 23, P K Nix, to Rodney, C R Sheward, M D, to Sharpshooter March 21, H W A Cowan, M B, and J H Fergusson to Victory additional, K H Jones, MB, to St Vincent, additional, E Waterfield, to Vernon, additional, H W W Townsend, B A, E D Macnamara, B A, and C E Macleod, to Vivid, additional, J W Bird, to Alexandra, H Newsome, M B, and S A Facey, to Wildfire, G Taylor, to Cambridge, all for disposal April 12, W Hackett, M D, to Vivid, additional for disposal March 16, A W Campbell, M B, and A Woollcombe, to Vivid, additional March 23, W Hackett M D, to Cambridge, lent, D W Hewitt, M B, to Tritton, lent March 23.

Artificer Engineers, J Kennedy, H E G Apps, J Mitchell, H T Leverett, W T Bickell, and A W Sharp, to Victory supernumerary, J G Gundy, to Victory, additional for Firequeen temporary, F G Baker, E W Young, W F Freppenell, and W H Boyburgh, to Pembroke supernumerary, F E St John, to Victory temporary, T A Moore, to Vivid supernumerary, G S Orchard, to Colingwood, additional, for Amelia, lent, and A F H Northcott, to Altacore, temporary, April 5.

Assistant Paymasters, W F Cullman, to Terrible March 24, C Radcliffe, to Ramillies, as Secretary's Clerk.

Chief Gunner, R Brown, to Vernon, additional, for Vesuvius March 23.

Gunners, C Farquet, to Victory T, additional, for Marathon March 15, W H Jackson, to Vernon, as torpedo instructor, lent, for gunner on staff April 7, T E Courtis, a, to Hermoine, 7, April 7, B Newman, to Pembroke, additional, for Buzzard.

Boatswains—R Ford, to Terrible March 24, S J Babbage, to Hermoine April 7.

Carpenters—J Johns, to Terrible March 24, C T Tolgway to Hermoine April 7.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, March 14, Royal Marine Artillery, Lt-Col and Brevet Col B G Hall special half-pay list is placed on Retired List, under provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of No 29 1881, having reached the age for compulsory retirement March 10.

March 15,—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. F. W. Barrott has been placed on Retired List with permission to assume rank of Commander March 14.

Sub-Lieut J B Stevenson has been promoted to rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet March 14.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 3, 1887, Chaplain Rev. H. C. F. Hunter has this day been placed on Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve, Sub Lieut. W. Hug, has been promoted to rank of Lieutenant March 12.

March 16, in accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surg B Renshaw has been placed on Retired List of his rank March 4.

March 18, In accordance with the provisions of Her M's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, July 4, 1895, and Feb 28, 1897, Fleet Engineer W T Pover has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinery, Staff Engr G W Barry has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

March 19, In accordance with the provisions Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Aug 5, 1875, Admiral Sir A C Fleschi Heneage, K C B, has been placed on the Retired List. Consequent on the above the following promotions have been made from the same date—Vice-Admiral Sir E S Adeane, C M G, to be Admiral on the Retired List; Rear-Admiral Sir H H Rawson, K C B, to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Capt F R Boardman, C B, to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Capt G S Bosanquet to be Admiral on the Retired List.

March 21—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, July 4, 1895 and Feb 28, 1897, Fleet Engineer T Barnes has been placed on the Retired list of his rank. The undermentioned Chief Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Staff Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet—P Marrack, W J Anstey. The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet—J H Dalrymple, and R K Herbert.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.— MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

FOR SALE.—Two Second-hand Horizontal Compound Condensing Engines of 40 and 80 N. H. P. in good working order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, JIVRAJ BALLOO MILLS, Tardeo.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICE.

*LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, and the A.D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 15th APRIL, 1898, should be sent to "GOVERNMENT HOUSE." MAHABLESHWUR, until further NOTICE.*

*J. J. HEATON,*
*Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.*
*Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th April, 1898.*

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### BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

THE Bank of England rate of discount has been raised one per cent., and now stands at 4 per cent.

The London financial and Liverpool Cotton Markets are closed for the Easter holidays.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 59,000 bales, compared with a like quantity in the preceding week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 14,000 bales greater, at 76,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 43,000 bales more, at 123,000 bales. The total stock increased by 33,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,219,000 bales.

In New York yesterday Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 55 3-4 cents per oz., as also was demand Exchange on London, at 4·83 1-4 dollars. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales. Ready Mid.-Uplands, remained at 6 3-16 cents per lbs.; July and October Futures each declined one point to 6·02 and 6·01 cents, respectively.

To-day July Futures have advanced 1 point, to 6·03 cents per lb., and October 2 points to 6·03 cents per lb. also. The Receipts at the Ports, were 10,000 bales.

Our local markets are closed for the Easter holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 28-32 |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 111 1-4 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 1-4 |
| Bar Silver | 25 7-8 |

The sum of about £275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of cotton | 59,000 | bales. |
| " " Surats | 100 | " |
| " Imports of cotton | 123,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 200 | " |
| " Stock of cotton | 1,219,000 | " |
| " " Surats | 6,000 | " |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, Increase, £30,000,000; Decrease, £2,500,000; Public Deposits, £12,600,000; Decrease, £7,000,000; Other Deposits, £36,500,000; Decrease, £300,000; Other Securities, £35,400,000; Decrease, £3,600,000; Notes and Gold, Increase £28,400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities. Silver to Bombay £200,000. Gold to Bombay £10,000. Silver to Calcutta £30,000.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceenien left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 8th instant, at 5 a.m., and she is expected here this morning, at day-light. She will sail again for Europe, to-morrow, at 12 noon.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047, tons, Commander C Owen, sailed on the 9th instant, for Aden, with a general cargo, and 35 deck passengers.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Commander J G Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr C C Cole, as a passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Commander J W Bennett, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, and Mr F Renicimer, Mrs Bellley and child, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Commander G Craig, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta, (13th March), via coast ports, with a genesal cargo, and 22 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arab, 2,674 tons, Commander N F Wells, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Newport, (11th March) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 696 tons, Commander F Kiene, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Zanzibar, (25th March) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Whitehouse, Mr Goedremeyer, Mr A J G Pereira, Mr E G G Pereira Mr N de Costa and daughter. Mr Phillips, Mrs. Palmer and Son, Mr. C X de Cruz and 114 deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 28 cases opium, and the following passengers;—Mr C Burt, Mr Burton, Mr P C Ruckter, Mr F C Hatfield, Dr Dinshaw, Dr Chubb, Mr White, Mr Hajee Ismael, Mr Hajee Alana and 54 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Vaughan, Majors Scott, Jackson, and Da Ost, Mr and Mrs Ewing, Mr and Mrs Wagstaff, Mr L Volkart, Major and Mrs Borradaile and 2 children, Captain's Pearce, Wade and Ryle, and 21 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2,320 tons, Commander G Read, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles Liverpool &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Clifford, Mr Branson, Mr and Mrs Browne and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Ewing, Rev Walker, Mrs Walker and 3 children. Capt Anderson, Mr Blair, Mrs Durrell Pauk and 3 children. Mrs Waite, Mrs Jones and infant, Mrs Duke and 2 children, Mr Fitzpatrick, Mrs Coutts, Mr and Mrs Fagan, Mrs Digly and child and Surg Col Brazier.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Kirkfield | 2290 | Gibson | Marseilles | 14-4 | W&AG&Co |
| C | Mohammadi | | | Jedda | 11-4 | B & P S N Co |
| D | Vadala | | | Zanzibar | | B I S N Co |
| F | Kt Companion | 2593 | Durant | | | K N & Co |
| G | King Arthur | 1047 | Owen | Aden | 3-4 | B & P S N Co |
| K | M Sephar | 2388 | Henry | Venice | | W & A G & Co |
| L | Bq Parvady | 458 | Jungham | Mauritius | | V Ebraham |
| M | Afghan | 1439 | | N F | | H C Joosub |
| N | Clydesdale | 2296 | Sharp | | 9-4 | W & A G & Co |
| O | Northlands | 2212 | Hughem | Liverpool | | J M & Co |
| P | Trelyon | 1990 | Blake | Trieste | 11-4 | W&A G& Co |
| Q | Lorie | 1694 | Grake | Naples | | R Bros |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bengal | 2752 | Wibner | China | 12-4 | P & O Co |
| 2 | Arabia | 2331 | Read | Liverpool | 10-4 | W&A G& Co |
| 3 | Ganges | 2110 | Crerry | Aden | 16-4 | P & O Co |
| 4 | Bancoora | 2197 | Cruess | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| 5 | Parramatta | 2854 | Preston | China | | P & O Co |
| 8 | Bombay | 2049 | Turner | | | J M & Co |
| 10 | Gutenfels | 1750 | Denber | Karachi | | Glade & Co |
| 12 | Locksley Hall | 2552 | Collins | Karachi | | E B & Co |
| 13 | M Teresa | 1322 | | | | |
| 13 | Thyra | 2244 | Dumming | Genoa | | W&A G & Co |
| 15 | Brinkburn | 2036 | Martin | | | B'bay Co |
| 15 | Simla | 1039 | Robertson | P Gulf | | M M & Co |
| 16 | Courland | 760 | Lenton | Natal | 9-4 | D A & Co |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Simla s | Robertson | Busreh, March 27 |
| 8 | Arab s | Wells | Newport, March 11 |
| | Nizam s | Craig | Calcutta, March 13 |
| 9 | Safari s | Kiene | Zanzibar, March 25 |
| | Dwarka s | Tice | Karachi, April 7 |
| 10 | Inchmaree s | Simpson | Calcutta, March 22 |
| | Avoca, transport | Johnston | Southampton, Feb 13 |
| | Clyde s | Denny | Marseilles, March 24 |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Ileafee s | Nacoda | Shore and Maculla |
| | Clydesdale s | Sharp | Hamburg |
| | Henry Bolckow s | Bennett | Persian Gulf |
| | King Arthur s | Owen | Aden |
| | Oriental s | Jephson | London |
| | Arabia s | Read | Liverpool |
| 10 | Kola s | Livingstone | Karachi |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Arab, for Marseilles
" Thyra, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.
" Bombay, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRISTED—April 9, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of John Bristed, of a son.

KHANDALLA.

DEATH.

GERRARD—April 8, at Khandalla, Sarah, the relict of the late Peter Gerrard, Government Telegraphs, Bombay.

BIKANIR.

DEATH.

COOPER—April 10, at Bikanir, of childbirth, Hirabai, wife of R. D. Cooper, daughter of the late Mr. Shapurji Coyaji, and sister of Bomanji and Nadirshah Shapurji Coyaji. (By telegram.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ATKINS—March 17, at Eccleston, Streatham High-road, S W, wife of J de Courcy Atkins, of H M's Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TORNEY—DODD—March 23, at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, George Parsons Torney, Medical Superintendent, Bracebridge Asylum Lincoln, eldest son of the late Thomas Torney, Esq., MD, of Dublin, to Mildred Florence Ethersey, fourth daughter of the late Captain A J Dodd, of Devonia, Ditton-hill, Surbiton, and Moulmein, Burma.

DEATHS.

BATCHELOR—March 22, at Beaumont-street, London, W, General Charles Batchelor, late Bengal Cavalry, aged 67.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—March 18, at 18, Nevern-square, SW, James Henry, son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart, of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, aged 49.

DANIELL—March 24, Alfred Bainbridge Daniell, late Commanding P and O Co's s s Rome.

DAVENPORT—March 16, at Norfolk Lodge, Guernsey, James Davenport, M D, late Indian Medical Service, aged 91.

DE CRUZ—March 10, at Seychelles, after a sort illness, Michael de Cruz, only beloved son of the late Mr Mathew de Cruz and Mrs Anna Louisa de Cruz, aged 23 years and 9 months. R I P.

GARDNER—March 16, at Cheltenham, the Rev David Mason Gardner, D C L, Brasenose College, Oxford, late Rector of Great Rollright, Oxon, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 62.

GREEN—March 22, at Fareham, Frederick Green, of 7, Farncombe-road, Worthing, and formerly of Muzzerabad, Mysore, India, aged 76.

HOBBS—March 15, the Rev Septimus Hobbs, late of the C M S, in S India and Ceylon, and for twenty-five years Rector of Compton Valepce, Dorsetshire.

TANNER—March 16, at Fiesole, Bath, after a very short illness, Colonel Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Indian Staff Corps, aged 62.

WARD—March 18, at 102, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, W, William Ward, of 4, Austin Friars, E C, youngest son of the late Rev George Ward, H E I C S, Bareilly, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BATES—April 5, at 3, Little Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of R G Bates, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRADDOCK—MAY—April 2, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, Senior Chaplain, Herbert James Craddock, of Simla, to Caroline Farrington, eldest daughter of Henry May, of Kensington, London, and niece of A E Shorter, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

CARTER—April 5, at Caledonia House, 16 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, of acute pneumonia, Thomas Gabriel, late of the Bergaon Tea Estate, Assam, son of the late Thomas Wilson Carter, of the Agra Bank, London.

COPCUTT—April 3, at Villupuram, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr Christopher Copcutt, was called to rest, aged 48 years.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1898.

WHETHER it prove decisive or not the defeat and capture of the Emir Mahmud and his Zareba must prove a heavy blow to the Dervishes. By the account telegraphed, the whole of the Sirdar Kitchner's force were employed in the attack on the Zareba. The list of British officers killed and wounded appears to show that General Gatacre's brigade took part in the action. Two thousand Dervishes were found dead in the trenches and rifle-pits which the artillery fire converted into death traps; and one thousand more perished apparently in the pursuit. The price paid for this victory was heavy, but cannot be considered disproportionate to the results obtained. The British Brigade lost ten men killed and a hundred wounded; the officers numbering three killed, with thirteen wounded. The Egyptian loss in officers and men as might be expected from their forming the bulk of the force was much more severe, fifty-one killed, and fourteen officers and three hundred and nineteen men wounded. There are some omissions in the bulletin, which will be voted by military men. There is no mention of men taken prisoners—with the important exception of the Emir Mahmud himself—and nothing is said of the capture of guns. We are not told where the battle took place. It can, however, be inferred from what is known of the relative positions of the two armies that the Emir Mahmud who had crossed to the right bank of the Nile and was marching up the left bank of the Atbara with the intention of crossing that river and marching north through the desert entrenched himself in dense shrub when he found that General Kitchener was following him from the camp near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. Osman Digna disapproved of the Emir's dispositions and proposed that he should be given the cavalry to move on Berber which extends ten miles along the Nile and might be raided and burned without much difficulty by an enterprising force. Mahmud, however, insisted on keeping his cavalry for the great battle that seemed imminent. Nothing is said in the bulletin of either the Dervish Cavalry or their guns of what the Emir had a considerable number. The Dervish General must now regret his refusal to allow his guns to fire on the Sirdar's flotilla a month ago, his belief that they would all be captured after a successful battle, making him unwilling to risk sinking them. The ever active Osman Digna, who alone of all the leaders escaped from the field of battle continues to bear a charmed life and will be heard of again. Nothing is said of the further movements of either the defeated Dervishes or the victorious Anglo-Egyptian force. Possibly the statement that the Sirdar is returning to the Nile means that having driven the Dervishes out of their entrenchments on the left bank of the Atbara, he is returning to the Nile with a view to operations in the direction of Omdurman.

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IT is satisfactory to learn that the abandonment of all hopes of a peaceful solution of the Spanish-American crisis telegraphed on Monday last was to say the least premature. It was sufficiently obvious that if the Spanish Cabinet refused to give effect to the promise of the Queen Regent to the American Minister that an Armistice would be proclaimed in accordance with the recommendation of President McKinley they were risking war as a mere question of form. Why should a sovereign State wait until rebels in arms request that a certain course should be taken before decreeing the cessation of hostilities? It is the attribute of sovereignty to decree war or peace. If the insurgents were to break an armistice proclaimed by the Spanish Government either on its one motion or at the instance of a friendly Power, they would prove themselves impracticable and give offence to their American sympathisers. If they accept the armistice then the scheme of autonomy would get at all events a trial, which has hitherto been denied it. It now appears that the Spanish Ministers were divided in opinion on this question of procedure. The Papal Nuncio in Madrid has not abandoned hopes of peace, and he denies, no doubt on sufficient grounds, that President McKinley has rejected Papal intervention. In the result the Spanish Ministers have announced that yielding to the counsels of His Holiness, and the great Powers what they would not yield to the dictation and threats of the United States they had instructed Marshal Blanco to proclaim an armistice in Cuba yesterday, Sunday. The Military Party in Spain are naturally indignant at what they conceive to be a disgraceful lowering of the flag. But there is nothing derogatory in any nation yielding to the representations of her best friends and disappointing the hopes and the desires of her enemies. It is to be hoped that President McKinley will listen with equal good sense to words of appeasement and moderation. In this matter the Vatican has behind it the sincere and unanimous desire of the Six Great Powers that peace may be preserved, and the aged Pontiff can urge on both parties this desire without appearing to dictate to either. The united appeal of the Ambassadors of the Six European Powers was excellent in intention, but it must have inevitably suggested to the hyper sensitive a reminiscence of the recommendations made by the Concert at Yildiz Kiosk to the Commander of the Faithful, that he should walk in this path rather than in that. If the President of the United States were to yield to the Concert when the Sultan of Turkey told the Six Powers to mind their own business, he would probably have been very roughly handled in certain of the New York papers. One of those organs of enlightened: opinion printed in big type across its six or eight columns; "The war fever is rising, but President McKinley says he wants more information." What would be said of him if he were to give way when the Grand Turk stood firm, it is appalling to think. It is a different matter when the aged Pontiff who has been described by Bismarck as the greatest diplomatist in Europe offers his good offices to save the seventy millions of the United States and the seventeen millions of Spain the losses and the waste of a purposeless war.

That Spain can gain anything by fighting the United States no sane observer would venture to assert. If that once renowned kingdom, which discovered the New World and was the first to plant it with her colonies, were to elect to stake everything on a war in which she has much to lose and nothing to gain it would be to save her self-respect even at the cost of ruin. She would be able when the war is over to say as Francis the First did after Pavia, "All is lost save honour!" The United States risks but little; the possible loss of a few ships picked up by the fast cruisers on which Spain has spent so much money; the bombardment of some badly protected seaports; the lavish expenditure necessitated by the hasty improvisation of an army and a fleet in presence of a weak but better prepared enemy; the waste of some thousands of lives from yellow fever in the ruined Island of Cuba. The gain would be more problematical. There appears to be little intention of embroidering the Pearl of the Antilles on the Star Spangled Banner. The tropical products of Cuba, sugar, tobacco, rum, and the rest would undersell the produce of her sister States, once she had become as one of them. To avert such an untoward result, Cuba would be left to enjoy a nominal independence for a longer or shorter period after her connection with Spain was severed. The severance would not be an unmixed calamity for the Mother Country. The desperate struggle to put down the insurrection—carefully nursed and nourished from the United States—has cost Spain £60,000,000—an enormous sum for a comparatively poor country, barely able to pay her way. Two hundred and fifty thousand troops have been sent to reinforce the ordinary garrison of thirteen thousand men. Of these 52,000 have perished in the field or in hospital, and 47,000 have been sent home invalided. The present effective strength of the Spanish troops in the Island is estimated at 75,000 with some 12,000 native levies mostly light cavalry. Next to Crete, Cuba is perhaps the country in the world the most difficult for regular troops to act in, and the most favourable for guerilla tactics. Mountains divide province from province and lagoons and estuaries make the coast accessible to the filibuster and the blockade runner. Only one tenth of the surface is cultivated; ten per cent. is unreclaimed and in great part even unexplored. The impenetrable forests cover four per cent. of the total area.

The population of the now ruined Island at the breaking of the war three years ago was a million and six hundred thousand of which sixty-five per cent. were whites, the rest being negroes who were slaves until 1886. The Island was weighed down by a public debt of £40,000,000 which was rapidly increasing owing to the failure of the revenue to balance expenditure. Nevertheless there was a large measure of prosperity; the island possessed a thousand miles of railways irrespective of the private lines connecting the larger agricultural with the main lines. Besides the agricultural produce there was a large out-turn of minerals, including iron, copper and manganese. The plan of the insurgents was to wreck everything. The railway bridges and railway trains were dynamited; the planters were held to ransom and compelled to give the half of their produce for the insurrection on pain of having the whole destroyed. General Weyler completed the universal ruin by laying waste the plantation and compelling the rural population to retire into the towns, where they perished in large numbers of want and disease. The fortifications of Havana, once formidable and still imposing in appearance, cannot resist modern artillery. The high perpendicular walls of the castles presumably protecting the city would crumble and disappear under a sustained fire. The other towns are in much the same case, while the insurgents move about the country as they please. Ill supplied and half starved they know how to use the arms of precision and the dynamite supplied in abundance from abroad. The Spanish navy is inferior to that of the United States in battleships—five to one by the actual figures—but is much stronger in armoured cruisers of high speed. But a naval war between two Powers, one of which can make good its losses by purchase or building, while the other cannot replace any vessel captured or sunk, can have but one ending. Yet before the end came the United States mercantile marine and the open ports on their extended coast line might and probably would suffer great though not irreparable losses. It is devoutly to be hoped that in the interest of humanity the resources of diplomacy will prove strong enough to avert a war which under the given conditions could not confer much glory on either victor or vanquished.

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IT is understood that the Plague Committee, as at present constituted, will cease to exist on the 1st May. Sir James Campbell the present Chairman, proceeds to Europe on two years' leave by the extra steamer leaving Bombay on the 29th instant. It is probable that Mr. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, will become Chairman of the Committee if it is deemed necessary to have a special organisation for to deal with the plague. Three of the military officers on special duty have been requested to remain at their present posts for two months. The soldiers employed are, however, to return forthwith to military duty. There is some reason to fear that this step is premature. Since the 6th March soldiers have not been employed in searching houses; indeed house-to-house visitation as formerly carried out no longer exists, only those houses being visited in which cases of plague have actually taken place. The local committees are accompanied by soldiers when making arrangements for the removal of persons who agree to leave infected houses, and go to one or other of the health camps. They are more considerate and intelligent than coolies in removing household effects, and they superintend the whitewashing and disinfection of houses and see that the work is properly done and that no zoolum is practised by the coolies employed for that purpose. Without the help of this intelligent and reliable agency the native committees will find it difficult to carry out the work for which they are now responsible. It is very desirable that the plague measures having been reduced well-nigh to an irreducible minimum, that what is done will be done with some care and thoroughness by men on whose punctual obedience to orders the district officers can rely.

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ACCORDING to our Simla correspondent, the summer capital is full of rumours of all kinds, as usual, about the most interesting at the present moment being as to the identity of the next Viceroy. As we have already announced, Lord Balfour of Burleigh would seem to be the favourite in this connection, but a curious rumour is current to the effect that Sir Antony Macdonnell is the man. This, however, receives no support in official quarters, and quite apart from the inherent improbability of the Home Government's giving up the most valuable appointment in its gift to one unconnected with British politics, overlooks the fact that the poverty of the Liberal Party in Peers, which once led to the offering of the post to Sir Henry Norman, has no application where the Conservatives are concerned.

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AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon by the mail steamer Clyde were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Spence, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors; Mr. C. B. Lynch, Lady Elles, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward and others.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary dated April 6th announces that the Secretary of State has appointed General Sir Charles Nairne to be an extraordinary member of the Governor-General's Council. Sir Charles Nairne assumed the duties of this office on Wednesday.

A HARDWAR correspondent telegraphs that all remains quiet in Jwalapur, no demonstration of any kind having occurred since the 1st inst.

THE evacuation of the Bara Valley began on the 5th instant. The movement of troops proceeded quietly, except that a picquet of the 2nd Punjab Infantry to the north of Mamani were fired at by three men. The Punjabis succeeded in killing one man, who was identified by the villagers as a Zaondin Zakka Khel robber.

COLONEL KEMPSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command, proceeds home on eight months' leave. Colonel F. B. J. Jerrard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Additional, Army Headquarters, Simla, will officiate for him.

THE following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. Thomas Barlow, £124,583; Mrs. Marie Victoria Cowden Clarke, £26,479; Mr. Henry Waymouth Gibbs, C.B., Q.C., tutor to the Prince of Wales, 1852-58, £32,465; Mr. John Thomas Nickels, £283,963; Mr. Robert Rankin, £386,181; Mr. Meaburn Staniland, £16,510; Mr. Samuel Wix, £176,916.

THE Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have during the last week been busily engaged in examining a number of Government officers in oriental languages. In the High Proficiency in Hindustani one of the tasks was the translation of one of the Viceroy's Jubilee speeches. It is to be noted that not even the combined intelligence of the whole Board could find a vernacular equivalent for Jubilee.

THE new English code issued by the Education Department contains some important new instructions It will be especially welcomed by teachers for its rearrangement of the size of classes—a change entirely in the right direction. There have been many complaints of late that the number of children allotted to each teacher was more than could be efficiently managed without a hurtful strain upon the teacher's powers. For the future the maximum number allotted to a principal certificated teacher is to be reduced from sixty to fifty, to other certificated teachers from seventy to sixty, and to assistant teachers from fifty to forty-five.

THE late Sir Henry Bessemer was a martyr to sea-sickness, and being a born inventor set his brains to work to discover some means for the relief of "bad sailors." After numerous experiments he constructed a large practical model of a vessel with a saloon which swung on gimbals like a ship's cabin lamp, the floor of the saloon being always, in theory, if not in practice, level. The miniature vessel was floated, and probably still remains, on the lake in the extensive grounds of the inventor's house on Denmark Hill. Subsequently the steamship Bessemer, fitted with a saloon built on the principle referred to, essayed to take a party across the Channel, but the result did not justify the the sanguine anticipations of the inventor. Curiously enough the saloon now forms a pleasant annexe to the Horticultural College at Swanley.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SPAIN AND AMERICA.

### SPAIN YIELDS TO THE COUNSELS OF THE POWERS AND THE POPE.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Yesterday, after prolonged conferences between the Spanish Minister and the members of the Corps Diplomatique at Madrid, the Cabinet assembled and afterwards announced officially that Spain yielding to the counsels of His Holiness the Pope and the Foreign Powers what she would not yield to America, had cabled to Marshal Blanco to proclaim an armistice in Cuba to-day.

### RESENTMENT OF THE MILITARY PARTY.

The Spanish Military Party bitterly resents the decision of the Government, which it regards as tantamount to a disgrace.

### OPINIONS AT WASHINGTON.

Advices from Washington say that the granting of an armistice to the insurgents does not change the policy of President McKinley, whose message goes to Congress to-morrow.

General Lee, the American Consul, has left Havana.

### RENEWED HOPES OF PEACE.

APRIL 8.

There are renewed hopes of peace at Madrid owing to the efforts of the Vatican and the Papal Nuncio.

The Spanish Cabinet is divided in opinion, some of the members, including the Colonial Minister, favoring a compromise whilst the others oppose it.

The Papal Nuncio denies that President McKinley has rejected Papal intervention.

### ALL HOPES OF PEACE ABANDONED.

APRIL 7.

All hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Spanish-American difficulty have now been abandoned.

### THE CABINET REFUSE TO SUPPORT THE REGENT.

The Spanish Cabinet met at midnight last night and refused to endorse the promise made by the Queen Regent to Mr. Woodford, the American Minister, to issue a Decree granting an Armistice in Cuba.

It was upon this promise that yesterday's favorable forecast was founded.

### SPAIN OBDURATE.

The Spanish Government have informed Mr. Woodford that Spain adhered to her resolve to wait until the insurgents in Cuba asked for an Armistice.

### APPEAL OF THE POWERS TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The Ambassadors at Washington of the six Great Powers to-day presented President McKinley with a joint pressing appeal to exercise his humanity and moderation and avert war.

President McKinley replied that while appreciating their goodwill it was necessary to end the intolerable situation in Cuba.

### SPANISH PATRIOTISM AROUSED.

Spanish patriotism has been aroused to a high pitch.

### GRANTING OF LETTERS OF MARQUE.

A number of Spanish shipowners are applying to the Spanish Government for letters of marque.

### PRIVATEERING AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Privateering will form an important factor in the war.

### SPANISH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

APRIL 8.

Fifteen Spanish warships are going to Cape Verd Island.

## THE WEI-HAI-WEI QUESTION.

### RUSSIAN PRESS FURIOUS.

APRIL 7.

The Russian Press in discussing the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei are most violent against the British.

The "Novoe Vremya" demands the abrogation of the Afghan Treaty of 1895.

APRIL 9.

The Russian Press now discuss the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei to the British in a friendly spirit apparently in obedience to instructions.

### JAPAN AND NORTH CHINA.

Reuter wires from Yokohama that a deputation of both Houses of the Diet waited on the Premier and urged the Government to protest against the action of Russia and Germany in North China and retain the Japanese troops at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Premier in reply declined to divulge the policy of the Government.

It is believed that England will occupy Wei-Hai-Wei under an agreement with Japan.

## ATTACK ON THE EMIR MAHMUD'S ZEREBA.

### HEAVY LOSSES IN OFFICERS.

### OSMAN DIGNA ESCAPES.

APRIL 8.

The Sirdar Kitchener with his whole force attacked the Emir Mahmud's Zereba at dawn to-day and rushed the trenches most gallantly.

The Dervishes stood their ground well and lost heavily.

The Emir Mahmud was taken prisoner.

The British lost two officers killed and fourteen officers wounded, but the losses in men are not yet stated.

The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded, viz. :—

KILLED.

Captain Urquhart, of the Cameroons, and Lieutenant Gore, of the Seaforths.

WOUNDED.

Major Napier and Captain Findlay, of the Cameroons.

Colonel Murray, Captain Maclachlan, Captain Baillie, Lieutenant Thomson and Lieutenant Vandeleur, all of the Seaforths.

Colonel Verner and Lieutenant Boxer, all of the Lincolns.

Lieutenant Green, of the Warwicks.

Major Shakleton, Major Walter, Captain Walsh and Lieutenant Harley, all of the Egyptian Army.

### THE ATTACK ON THE EMIR MAHMUDS ZEREBA.

APRIL 9.

In the attack on the Emir Mahmud's Zereba the British Brigade lost ten privates in killed and nine wounded, and the Egyptians lost 51 killed and 14 officers and 319 wounded.

### THE DERVISH LOSSES.

Two thousand Dervish corpses were counted in the Emir Mahmud's Zereba and fully one thousand [more perished.

The execution done by the Artillery fire was terrible and the trenches and rifle pits were choked with dead.

Osman Digna escaped early in the battle and all the other important Emir's were killed.

Captain Findlay has died of his wounds.

The Sirdar Kitchener is returning to the Nile.

The fourteen officers of the Egyptian Army who were wounded were all native officers.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Chinese will open Woosung as a Treaty Port.

China has notified to Great Britain her intention to revise the Tariff at the end of the year according to the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858.

## RETRIAL OF M. ZOLA.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

The Esterhazy Court-Martial has decided to prosecute M. Zola afresh, and also demands his removal from the Legion of Honor list.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

### BREAK UP OF THE BRIGADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 9.

The party of four Afridis who tried to ambuscade a flanking party on the sixth inst. were themselves surprised by a party of the 1-2 Gurkhas under Lieutenant Macpherson and all killed. Mamani and Gandoo were evacuated to-day, the troops, baggage and stores all being clear of Gandoo Pass by noon. No annoyance was experienced from the Afridis who crowded into the deserted camps. Parties of Sipah Afridis voluntarily accompanied the troops and helped in guarding the flanks on march. The Fourth Brigade has marched into Bara, while the troops of the second division which had been transferred to General Hart's Command and are all now concentrated at Ilamgudr. The second division staff breaks up at Peshawar to-day.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

Out of some 240 Sniders taken away by the Khyber rifles deserters about 170 have been returned to date. These are quite distinct from the fine of 800 riffes taken from the Afridis.

JAMRUD, APRIL 7.

General Symons assumed supreme Political control of the Khyber force to-day.

General Hart and staff arrived at Ilamgudr. The 2-1 Gurkhas moved from Alimasjid to Landikotal and the Royal Sussex from Jamrud to Ilamgudr.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Home Department.—Captains E. R. Hartigan and F. R. E. Lock, also Lieutenants C. E. Lewis and H. A. Kennedy, are posted to Bombay for plague duty.

Foreign Department.—Mr. J. A. Crawford officiates as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. Bullock proceeds on furlough.

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Political Agent, Baghelkand, is granted six months' furlough from yesterday.

Sir Richard Udney is gazetted back to the Punjab.

Military Department.—Major-General Duncan is gazetted to command the forces in Bombay with local rank of Lieutenant-General, vice General Nairne.

Surgeon-Colonel S. B. Hunt and Surgeon-Captain G. C. Hall are permitted to retire.

Marine Department.—Mr. W. C. King, Chief Builder, Royal Indian Marine, is posted to the Bombay Government Dockyard.

## THE HOME MEMBERSHIP.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary issued, to-day, in Simla announces the taking up office of the Home Member by Mr. Rivaz.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Orders have been issued for the eleventh Bengal Lancers to march from Nowshera to Jhelum immediately.

The K. O. Y. L. I. Gordons, 28th Bombay Pioneers, No. 9 M. B., and 1-2 Gurkhas have left Peshawar for their stations in India.

The Gwalior transport train leaves Rawalpindi on its return journey on the 11th inst.

## THE SIALKOT JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

LAHORE, APRIL 9.

The Government of India have appointed a Commission to enquire into the charges of bribery which have been brought by the Punjab Government against the Sirdar Surdial Singh, late Sessions Judge of Sialkot, and that Commission will commence proceedings about the 26th April. Mr. Tweedy, of the North-West Provinces, has been appointed one of the Commissioners.

## MISCHIEF BY SOLDIERS.

POONA, APRIL 10.

On Thursday afternoon, Lance-Corporal Thake and Private McGurk, of the Durham Light Infantry, doing duty in the regimental coffee-shop, driving down main steet, discharged a shot from an air gun at a tailor who was sitting in his shop, and injured him in the arm. They did not, however, stop the carriage, but drove off, and on approaching barracks, McGurk shot a sweeper and a woman, both of whom were hurt. All three were removed to the Sassoon Hospital, and the bullets were extracted from them. McGurk is in police custody.

## MAJOR O'SULLIVAN.

Major O'Sullivan, who has returned from the Tirah Expedition, has taken over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District.

## MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KUMBAKONAM, APRIL 9.

The Madras Provincial Conference, 1898, was held at Kumbhakonum on Friday and Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. John Adam. About 200 delegates from different parts of the Presidency attended. Mr. S. A. Saminada Iyer, chairman of the reception committee, in welcoming the delegates, observed that the recent political troubles were merely a temporary aberration and a government of trust in the people would soon revive peace. He entreated the meeting to conduct its proceedings in a spirit of loyalty to Government and confidence in them. Mr. Adam remarked that political activity in the Presidency had been lagging of late and every effort should be made to revive and foster it. He said of all questions affecting provincial government none were more important than the present provincial contract, land revenue settlement and technical education and separation of the Executive and Judicial functions. Then the conference proceeded to adopt resolutions, amongst others which related to the following topics, permanency of land revenue settlement, neglect of irrigation works by Government, separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the introduction and increase of the elective element in taluk and district boards, the expansion of technical education, modification of the system of provincial contracts, the employment of Indians in the higher ranks of postal service. The conference closed with three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

## PLAGUE AND CREMATION IN GOA.

GOA, APRIL 9.

The people from Calangute assembled, to-day, in public meeting and adopted a memorial to Government against the cremation of Catholic bubonic victims. The cremation of Catholics has caused profound consternation in this country. The meeting was largely attended.

## MATHERAN NEWS.

### SALES OF BUILDING SITES.

MATHERAN, APRIL 9.

A large gathering met, to-day, in the Superintendent's office to buy eight plots—plot 33 near Porcupine, measuring five acres was bought by Mr. Manmohundas Ramjee for Rs. 1,615 ; plot 57 on Chowk, five acres, by Mr. Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata for Rs. 2,300 ; plot 59 on Chowk three acres, by Mr. Framjee Palonjee Mistry for Rs. 1,000 ; plot 93 near Simpson Tank, seven acres, by Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta for Rs. 475 ; plot 97, Garbut, two acres Mr. Framjee Pallonjee Mistry for Rs. 575 ; plot 107 near Underwood, by Mr. Madhowadas Goculdas Pasta for Rs. 1,095 ; plot 118, near Simpson Tank, 4½ acres ; for Rs. 300, by Framji Cowasji Mehta ; plot 127 near Olympia, 1-1-4 acre, by Mr. Goolamali Goolamhoosein for Rs. 1,025.

A public meeting is to be held on Monday, when will be discussed the opening of a new library, the secretary's report of the Famine Fund and Fire-Relief Fund, and at the same time to bid good-bye to the retiring popular Superintendent, Mr. Edwardes.

## NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE rumour which I mentioned in my letter last week, writes our correspondent, that the Turks had made a descent upon Kuweit, now turns out to be without foundation. It is extremely probable, however, that it was started by someone in authority as a feeler to see how the British were likely to take such a movement. The downward mail, however, brought word that neither troops nor men-of-war had left Busrah, and this news has also been confirmed through native sources, so it is pretty safe to assume that the whole story was unfounded. Matters are much quieter in the district around Bushire of late, and this is doubtless due to the landing of the armed party from H. M. S. Sphinx and the arrival of H. M. S. Redbreast in the port. Also no doubt to the heavy rainfall which has not only saved the people against the much dreaded famine, but has already considerably reduced the price of food-stuffs. No news of importance has reached Bushire concerning the movements of the Derga Beg at Galag. He still appears to be awaiting, with the patience of the Oriental, till his expected reinforcement arrives from the north. The rainfall has been very great in that district also, as it is reported that the Rapch river rose ten feet in two hours !

The Tangistanis have not been much in evidence during the past week, as, with the exception of two or three slight alarms at night time, every thing has borne an appearance of complete calm. No bloodshed has occurred, which is quite an unusual report for any week of late. There is no doubt that the landing of the sailors around the Tangistanis, and combined with a rumour that the Persian Government was sending a number of Bakhtiaris against them, it has reduced them to a state of quiescence, at all events for a time. A very good sign of the times is that about five hundred of the poorer people from the surrounding districts, who had taken shelter in Bushire from the approaching famine, have now returned to their own homes in the hope of tilling the ground and supplying themselves with food for the present, and also for next winter. It is really wonderful what a good shower of rain will do for this country. For when a few days ago all appeared barren, now the ground is covered with green stuff, and numbers of common wild flowers are to be seen. The weather is already becoming warm, and all the Europeans are busy playing their cricket matches before the summer sets in.

There is a grand Golf Tournament due to begin to-day at the summer Residency at Subzabad, and nearly every European in the place will take part in it, the first prize being a gold medal given by Mrs. Meade, the wife of the Consul General.—Persian New Year's day passed off with the usual ceremony last Wednesday, March 21st, and the new year opens much more favourably than appeared possible a short time ago. Thanks to the rain which was distinctly better late than never.

News has reached Bushire from Rapch that the long expected "army of the North" which started nearly two months ago to operate against the Kirwanis and effect a junction with the Derga Beg's force, has at length arrived at Rapch. We shall doubtless hear soon that adequate steps have been taken to punish Mr. Greaves' murderers. It is now nearly four months since that murder took place, and the Baluchis have simply been laughing at the Persians and at us. If measures are not decided on promptly we may be sure that they never will be, as the country in its present state can certainly not support such a large number of armed men for any length of time, and the weather is now becoming hot in that part. However, we shall now know what has been done.

## PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, were Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the retiring Lieutenant Governor of Bengal ; General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Tirah Expedition ; Sir Salter Pyne, the Amir's Agent at Cabul ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton, of the Bombay High Court ; Major General H. F. Grant, C.B., Inspector General of Cavalry in India ; Brigadier General M. H. Nicholson, Commanding the Mhow District ; Colonel H. O. Selby, R.E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department ; Captain A. F. Pinhey, Political Agent, Baghel Khund ; Lady Bindon Blood, wife of General Sir Bindon Blood ; Mr. F. S. Bullock, Commissioner of Berar ; Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Commissioner of Hyderabad ; Mr. G. M. Ryan, of the Forest Department, and special Plague Officer at Bandora ; Mr. Nicholls, the head of the Bombay Fire Brigade ; Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay ; Dr. Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay ; Mr. A. J. Woodburn, Collector of Ahmednuggar ; H. M. Chichgar, Solicitor ; and others.

Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., accompanied by Brigadier General Nicholson, and Captain Haldane, A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay from Lahore at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday, by the Calcutta express, Surgeon-Major Beevar, medical attendant, having preceded the General on the previous day. The special, from Calcutta, by which General Lockhart arrived, was two hours and a-half behind time at the Victoria Terminus, owing to its having been delayed at Itarsi for the Indian Midland mail, which was late by two hours and forty minutes, and also for a few minutes at Coorla, on account of the engine of a local train having been derailed. The mail steamer, therefore, could not weigh the anchor until 4-30 p.m., by which time the passengers by the express had gone on board. On alighting from the express at the Victoria Terminus, Sir William Lockhart was met by Brigadier General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Major Bethune, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District ; Mr. Curry, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. B. J. Buxey, of Messrs. Buxey and Co. Agents to General Lockhart in Bombay. The arrangements for the embarkation of General Lockhart were originally made at the Appollo Bunder, where a Government steam-launch had been kept in readiness, but owing to the late arrival of the express those arrangements fell through. General Lockhart, after shaking hands with those present, drove to the Ballard Pier, where Mr. Curry had ordered his company's steam-launch to be kept in readiness. General Lockhart, Brigadier General Nicholson and Captain Haldane got in the steam-launch and went on board the mail steamer. The arrival of the General was private. Lady Bindon Blood, who had been staying in the Government House since Thursday last, drove to the Apollo Bunder, in company of Captain Young, at 1 p.m., and proceeded on board the mail steamer in a Government steam-launch.

ON Monday morning, whilst the workmen were about to begin their day's work at the new Colombo Chamber of Commerce building in the Fort, much excitement was caused by the discovery of a leopard in the building. The animal had apparently broken loose from its cage somewhere, and spent the Sunday in the building. An exciting chase immediately ensued, being joined in by some of the Police. The leopard rushed about the place wildly, breaking a glass pane in one of the windows, in the course of its career through the building. At last it took refuge in the cellar of the building, where it was captured, noosed with telephone wire, and removed to the Police station. A cage was eventually borrowed from Mr. Hagenbeck's and the animal secured. It was ascertained that it belonged to a Coast Moorman, in Bankshall Street, who lost the animal three days ago, and, thinking that it had been stolen, had given information to the Pettah Police. The animal had apparently made its way along the road, and over the waste ground opposite Walker's to the Chamber of Commerce building.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T. Denny, R. N. R., with English mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock, yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acworth, Mr E C B
Batten, Miss K
Boyd, Mr C C
Birch, Mr
Cleeve, Maj W T
Crowder, Mr and Mrs
Crowder, Mr W B
Davidson, Mr and Mrs
Denne, Mr R W
Elles, Lady
Eick, Capt J C
Fannshawe, Mrs and infant
Gordon, Lt F W and Mrs
Henderson, Mr W H
Howard, Miss Lucy
Hudson, Mr E
Kendall, Miss
Leonard, Rev A T, Mrs and 2 children
Lynch, Mr T B
Lissant, Mr C J
Macpherson, Miss
Norman, Mr J B
O'Farrell, Mr and Mrs
Palmer, Mr A J T
Rogers, Surg Capt
Sheppard, Lt G S
Spence, The Hon Justice K
Thomson, Lt A
Toomey, Mrs child and infant
Wood, Lt-Col

FROM LONDON.

Bains, Mr J
Banfield, Col R I A
Cobban, Mr J
Cambridge, Mr G
Eustace, Capt D O
Fennel, Mr
Koustain, Mr E M
Macbeth, Mr and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr W H
Townsend, Major
Townsend, Mrs and child

FROM ISMAILIA.—Rees, Mrs

FROM ADEN.—Divatia, Mr K B

## SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

THE Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Dr. Crombie, his medical attendant, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, from Calcutta, by the Bengal Nagpur train, *en route* to Europe, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Honour was officially received. A guard-of-honour, consisting of one hundred rank-and-file of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was drawn up on the platform with band and regimental colour, under the command of Captain Moore and Lieutenants Luard and Grover. Amongst those present were Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department ; Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor (representing Lord Sandhurst) ; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. Grattan Geary ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, and Major E. C. Bethune, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District. The train was half-an-hour behind time, and the guard-of-honour and all those who had assembled on the platform had to wait for that time. His Honour, on alighting, was received by Mr. Edgerley, who presented to him to all those who were present at the station the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing. Sir Alexander, in company of General Ventris and Major Bethune, went round and inspected the guard-of-honour. His Honour entered the Government House carriage, which had been kept in readiness and, in company of Dr. Crombie and Captain Young, escorted by the Governor's body-guard, drove directly to the Ballard Pier, where he stepped in the R. I. M. steam-launch Bee, in charge of Captain Finney, Port Officer, and proceeded on board the mail steamer. On the steam-ship Oriental weighing anchor, at 4-30 p.m., the Land Battery fired a salute of fifteen guns, announcing the departure of Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AVOCA.

THE hired transport Avoca, Commander T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on the 13th February. She called at Cape Town on the 12th March, Port Natal on the 23rd and Mauritius on the 30th idem. Calicut on the 7th instant and Cananore on the 8th instant with the following details :—Lieutenants and Mrs. Palmer, R. A., Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Poynder, Surgeon-Captain Fowler and infant, Surgeon-Lieutenant McDougall, 3 men 9th Lancers, 8 men R. A., and 5 men M. S. Corps.

## FATALLY WOUNDED DURING THE RIOTS.

SOOBAI HEEDAI, a Mahomedan of Julai caste, aged fifty-five years, residing at Madanpoora, who had been lying under treatment in the J. J. Hospital for a gun shot wound, sustained during the riots, on Wednesday, the 9th March last, succumbed to that injury on the morning of Good-Friday. Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquiry at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, Jackia, his wife, after identifing the body, deposed that on Wednesday, the day of the riots, deceased and she were seated in their room. About noon they heard that there was a riot going on at Ripon Road, and deceased went out to bring home his son, aged five years, who was then playing on the road. Just then some of their neighbours, residing in the chawl, closed the door, leaving deceased outside. About 3 p.m. that day, witness noticed deceased lying on the road near the chawl. She went up to him and found him unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the back. A police sepoy came and placed him on a charpoy and took him away. On the following day, witness heard that deceased had been taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she went and saw him. He was then conscious, but was unable to say how he had received the wound. He remained under treatment in the hospital, and witness used to visit him every day at the hospital. On the previous evening when she left him, he was in a dying state. He had nothing in his hand, when he left the room to go for his son.

Policeman No. 1894 E. doing duty at Ripon Road, deposed that about 12-30 p.m. on the day of the riots, some gunshots were fired near the junction of Mahomedan Street and Ripon Road. After the riots had subsided, he saw the deceased lying on the ground, outside the Dhobie's Tank, Ripon Road. Witness placed deceased on a charpoy and carried him to Mahomedan Street, whence, under Inspector Coxen's order, he took him in an ambulance to the J. J. Hospital.

Dr. Gillespie, the house surgeon, said that, on admission, deceased was found to have a gunshot wound in the left side of his back and paralysis of the lower extremities. The bullett appeared to have entered alongside of the spine injurying the spinal cord and found its exist through the right arm-pit. Deceased complained of much pain in the back and inability to sleep. He also suffered from fever, his temperature ranging from 101° to 105° and his general condition growing worse, he died at 5 o'clock that morning.

The jury brought in a verdict of death from a gunshot wound on the spinal cord received during the riots on the 9th March last.

## UNPROVOKED ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Syadoolukhan Abdool Rahiman, Chand Ahmed, Fakroo Gooroobhi, and Moonwarkhan Hassookhan, were charged by Inspector Roberts with causing hurt to Mr. Charles Simms, manager of the Temple Bar Hotel, on the 6th inst. Superintendent Hack persecuted.

Complainant deposed that after closing the hotel, at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th instant, he got into a victoria. While driving through Abdool Rahiman Street he was roused by hearing a conversation between the victoria-driver and one of the accused. Seeing that the accused No. 2 had hold of the horse's head, complainant asked him to let the horse go, when accused No. 1 struck him with a stick and No. 4 pulled him out of the victoria on to the road. He was then beaten by all the accused. Eventually he succeeded in getting away from them. In the beating that he recived, his shoulder had been dislocated.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate said, that the evidence clearly showed, that the accused No. 1 took a leading part and committed a most violent assault on the complainant. It appeared from the evidence that the assault was unprovoked, and the complainant was forcibly ejected or pulled out of his gharry, and was then beaten with sticks and fists. Accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo another month's rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Garupa.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Yunchang.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 25.

### THE FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, Lord Salisbury's ex-Solicitor-General, is a very keen observer of political events and tendencies. Speaking at a City dinner a day or two ago, he said he had never known the House of Commons so dull as at the present time. There was very little organized opposition and very little interest as to the state of affairs in Parliament. It appeared to him, however, that at this moment that was a great public advantage. We are beset in our foreign and colonial relations with some very serious and acute difficulties. He was not going to take a despondent view of public affairs, but confessed he felt extreme anxiety as to the course of our political relations in reference to foreign countries and our colonies during the next six months. Whether it is because Lord Salisbury is temporarily laid aside, or whatever the reason, there is no doubt that the distrust of their leaders, apparent for some time past, among a considerable section of their supporters in the House of Commons has increased during the past few days. The Yerburgh Committee, as it is called, which came into existence for the purpose of keeping the Government up to the mark with regard to the Chinese situation, announced a week or so ago, that in order to avoid embarrassing the Ministry it would not take any further active steps for the present. Yesterday, however, it reassembled, and is again as busy as ever. The speech of Mr. James Lowther in the House, last night, was another sign of the uneasiness prevailing in the Ministerial ranks. Mr. Lowther approves of the persistent refusal of the Government to answer questions relating to foreign affairs ; but he wishes their discretion had commenced earlier. Ministerial utterances in the country had, he said, created erroneous impressions both at home and abroad. They had been told that the Government had a distinct line of policy in regard to China, and he should be very glad to know what that line was. The general position in foreign affairs appeared to be confused and some disentanglement was necessary. The disappointing result of the English subscription to the Chinese loan is another unmistakeable indication of the feeling in the country that matters are not proceeding as well as they might do. Even the "Times" admits to-day that Sir William Harcourt's accusations against the Government of ambiguity and inconsistency are not uncalled for.

### ENGLISH LIBERALS AND THE NATIONALISTS.

After a debate not lasting much more than seven hours the Local Government (Ireland) Bill admittedly the "piece de resistance" of the Ministerial Bill of fare was on Monday read a second time without a division. Out of doors we have heard a great deal of fierce denunciations of the measure, and only two days previous to the second reading a prominent Unionist peer expressed his strong belief that if this measure is passed, "all that is honest and industrious in Ireland" will have to leave the country. On this occasion the only real opposition to the Bill came from the arch-enemy of landlords and landlordism, Mr. Michael Davitt. Mr. Dillon, who led off the debate, admitted that the Bill did not come up to the anticipations he formed after hearing Mr. Gerald Balfour's introductory speech. Mr. John Morley confessed he had only a moderate enthusiasm for the measure (what more could be expected from an Opposition leader ?), and Colonel Sauderson ingenuously declared that the Bill had been brought in merely to "satisfy the conscience of the British people," the Irish people not caring much about local government. On the other hand, Mr. Rentoul, whose legal preferment has surely been well earned by this time, declared that a "very large proportion" of the Unionist electors in Ireland are in favour of the Bill ; Mr. Lecky, less gushing, appealed to the Irish Unionists to accept the accomplished fact ; and Mr. John Redmond supported the Bill with the utmost cordiality. The solitary protest, as I have said, came from Mr. Davitt, who fell foul of Mr. John Redmond, describing his speech as more worthy of a half-emancipated slave accepting justice as a beggar accepted alms, than that of an Irish Nationalist ; and refusing to give thanks to the Government for "this lame, halting and dishonest measure." Mr. Redmond, observed the speaker, is in the habit of appealing to, and of receiving the plaudits of the enemies of Home Rule by his attacks on the one party in Ireland, which with all its faults was really entitled to the thanks of the Irish people for this Bill. Mr. Healy followed and his speech praising the present Government at the expense of their predecessors has given rise to much comment. Indeed, it is interesting and significant to note that the criticisms generally on the debate largely turn not on the merits or demerits of the Ministerial Bill, but on the evidence afforded by the speeches of the alleged growing estrangement between the Irish Nationalist and the English Liberals. Mr. Healy maintained that the House of Lords being what it is the Ministry were justified in providing certain safeguards, and that the measure being everything the Irish members had a right to expect from this Government who had faithfully fulfilled their pledges to the Irish people. "The Irish people," he added, "have got from this Government ten thousand times a better Bill than ever they could have got from the Liberal." Mr. Healy, according to a lobbyist, explains that what he meant by his concluding remark was that the present Local Government Bill is a better measure than the Liberals could have introduced with the House of Lords to block the way. Whereupon the *Westminster Gazette*, which swears by Lord Rosebury and apparently would not be sorry if Home Rule were definitely shelved, says :—"We can only say that for so clever a man as Mr. Healy the words are curiously unrelated to the meaning. Mr. Healy and his friends have apparently worked themselves into the frame of mind in which they cannot say a plain thing without making it nasty to somebody. Naturally the Unionists find comfort in these aminities and they are making a good deal, too, of a remark that fell from Mr. A. Birrell, M. P., at the Liberal caucus, which has been held at Leicester this week. Mr. Birrell, they point out, admitted that Home Rule as a practical question had gone clear out of the minds of the constituencies altogether. He did make this admission, but it was accompanied by an explanation. Mr. Birrell's explanation is that when Home Rule was first introduced, the Irish demand had two supports—a united party in Ireland and a united Liberal party in England. They were beaten at the polls, and if Irish Home Rule was to be carried in the future it could only be by missionary effort. How could that be done in the present state of the Irish party ? Every speech that was made of hostility to one another threw back the day when Home Rule could be given to Ireland. He appealed to Irish members to cease scowling at each other like third-rate tragedians belonging to rival theatrical companies, and to unite once more in the cause of the country which he knew they all loved. Mr. John Morley also referred to the Irish question. The relations between the English Liberals and the Irish Nationalists might change, but the Liberals would not forget the arguments which led them to adopt Home Rule, nor allow their principles to be affected by squabbles.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

The family of the veteran Liberal statesman, whose condition excites so much sympathy and anxiety, must be congratulating themselves that his removal from Bournemouth to Hawarden occurred before the blizzard which began to rage yesterday and is still raging with undiminished intensity this (Friday) evening. Mr. Gladstone's departure from the prettiest of all the South coast watering places took place on Tuesday, and on the following day the papers published authoritative accounts of the reasons for the rather sudden departure. His medical advisers, we were told, have for some time past felt anxious about the continuance of the neuralgic pains. Certain changes in the symptoms of late made a consultation with a surgeon necessary. It was decided that Mr. Gladstone would not derive benefit from a further stay at Bournemouth, and he was advised to return to Hawarden. The consultation was between Sir Thomas Smith and Dr. Habershon, and it was held on Friday last, the 18th inst., at Forest-house, Bournemouth. I quote the following pathetic passage from a very sympathetic account of the railway journey—perhaps the last railway journal may make—published in the "Times :—"Both outside and inside the station hats were raised and cheers were given as the ex-Premier, looking very pale, but walking firmly, though leaning on the arm of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, went, hat in hand, to the saloon carriage. Catching, as he very quickly did, the fervent utterances of bystanders—'God bless you, Sir !'—and 'May the richest blessings rest upon you !'—Mr. Gladstone turned right round, and, facing the small assembled crowd, said very distinctly, 'God bless you all in this place and the land you love !' Several of the older men among those who heard the words were moved to tears, and immediately there were audible murmurs of 'Good old man !' followed by cheers as Mr. Gladstone entered the carriage." The official report says that Mr. Gladstone bore the journey well, but it appears that he has been confined to his bed since his arrival at Hawarden. The "Lancet" says :—"We regret to learn that Mr. Gladstone's case has entered on a new phase which has made surgical advice necessary. This can scarcely be interpreted in any other way that there is a serious cause for the symptoms from which he has suffered during the past nine months. At his great age the gravity of any surgical ailment is apparent, and the exhaustion consequent on prolonged and severe neuralgia is in itself an unfavourable feature. Mr. Gladstone's vitality, however, is wonderful, and his general health remains good." According to a local correspondent no apprehension of immediate danger is felt by the doctors, though the pain remains acute. It is again stated that there is no cancerous growth to cause complications and that the illness, unless any contingency from heart failure arises, is likely to be protracted. It is whispered, the "Westminster Gazette" says, that farewells are being said even to old and familiar friends.

### A FAMILIAR STORY.

THE trite though valuable saying *ne sutor ultra crepidam* has probably occurred to many of the friends of Sir James D. Linton who have perused the evidence given by him this week at Mr. Registrar Hood's inquiry into the affairs of the London and Westminster Contract Corporation. Sir James who as your readers are aware is an eminent artist and President of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours stated that in May 1896 he was appointed a director and chairman of the Corporation. He knew that Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Van Ee had close business connexions, but he was not aware they were partners. Witness had a desk in Mr. Brotherton's office, and had been put by Mr. Van Ee on the boards of five other limited companies, his total fees from which might have been from £1,500 to £2,000 a year. He was also examined respecting to misleading statements contained in a prospectus issued in 1896 with regard to the value of certain patents acquired by the company in connexion with LeeMetford rifle. Sir James also admitted that of £80,000 subscribed by the public for shares in the company £1,800 had gone in dividents, £1,800 in directors' fees, £2,000 for rent and office expenses, £6,400 on the issue of the 1896 prospectus, and £8,900 in connexion with the LeeMetford negotiations. Of the balance, £55,000 had been handed to Messrs. Brotherton and Van Ee for 200,000 shares. The assets were not likely to realize more than £4,000. He was a director of eight companies in the Brotherton group and they received from the public the sum of £151,000. Practically the whole of this Official Receiver observed had either gone into Mr. Brotherton's pocket or had been lost. The witness mentioned that he was introduced to Brotherton and Van Ee as persons of good reputation and denied that be could be considered a "professional director," as he had continued to follow his calling as an artist. It was elicited that from Sir J. Linton that he first became interesred in financial matters through his son having an office in the city. As Mr. Brotherton did not appear it was announced that a warrant for his arrest would be issued. Mr. Van Ee it was stated is believed to be at Klondike !

### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PRESS INTERVIEWERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Chamberlain was asked a question relative to the statements made the other day to a representative of the Press by the ex-Governor of Hong Kong as to the inadequate defences of that colony. The Hon. member who brought the subject forward, Sir John Colomb, further desired to be informed whether Colonial Office regulations prohibited ex-Governors communicating to the public Press information relating to the defence of colonies acquired during their tenure of office. The Colonial Secretary in his reply expresed entire disapproval of the practice which he says has become common of colonial officials actually or recently in the service allowing themselves to be interviewed on leaving or arriving in England and giving their opinions on debateable questions of public policy or on matters affecting the defence and military resources of British possessions. "I am," he added amid cheers "causing a circular to this effect to be addressed to all officers in the colonial service abroad." Sir E. Ashmead Barlett who probably thought that it was not altogether fair to make a scapegoat of Sir William Robinson wished to ask whether the facts mentioned by him were not really known previously to all the world as indeed they were. But the Speaker promptly ruled the questioner out of order. If Sir W. Robinson did wrong his offence was trifling compared with that of Colonel Lugard whose action in permitting himself to be interviewed respecting the West African situation on the eve of his departure for the Niger region on official duty has probably had more to do with the issue of Mr. Chamberlain's circular than the comparatively harmless observations of the late Governor of Hong-Kong. It is surprising that such an experienced official should have committed so great an indiscretion and I do not think he would have been so communicative had he happened to be under the Foreign Office which is, especially when Lord Salisbury is head of the department much more strict in these matters than the Colonial office.

### DR. TANNER AGAIN.

To the evident disgust of his Irish colleagues the eccentric Dr. Tanner created one of those "scenes" which at one time were more common at Westminster than they have been of late. Last Friday night there was a debate on the Naval Estimates and when the discussion was drawing to a close Dr. Tanner cut in with some irrelevant remarks on the condition of the Hongkong defences. The chairman (Mr. J. W. Lowther) lost no time in telling the speaker that his speech was out of order. Dr. Tanner, however, ignored this warning even when repeated and was eventually requested to discontinue his observations. Disregarding this command he was called upon to withdraw from the chamber altogether, whereupon he called out "I hope the French will beat you there, that is all." The chairman renewed his request to which Dr. Tanner replied : "With greater pleasure than ever I came in Sir." As he was passsng out of the Legislative chamber he turned half round and as a parting-shot muttered something about staying to do "the Salisbury's and Cecil's work." Mr. J. W. Lowther is the husband of Lord Salisbury's niece. The "Globe," which is nothing if it is not thorough, proposes a heroic remedy for bringing recalcitrant members to their senses. To suspend an offending member from a sitting or succession of sittings is not according to the *Globe* enough. The offender should be heavily fined as well. And what if he refused to pay the fine ? Would the *Globe* have him incarcerated in the Clock Tower ? That would be taking Dr. Tanner far too seriously. The best thing that could happen not only in the House of Commons but to the party of which he is perhaps not a particularly welcome member would be to bring pressure upon him to accept the honourable but unremunerative post of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

### THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE USURERS.

The Parliamentary Committee presided over by Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., recently had the advantage of receiving the views of Mr. Justice Hawkins. On Tuesday they examined another distinguished member of the Bench, Mr. Justice Mathew who was equally emphatic in holding that the time has come when the law should interpose some protection from those who borrow from moneylenders, whose greed and exactions have, he said, passed all bounds. The learned Judge suggests that where a bargain is shown to be extortionate the law should make all interest beyond 10 per cent. irrecoverable ; but he is for good reasons, opposed to placing on the members of the Bench the duty of determining what the rate should be. Where a moneylender has seized under a bill of sale, Mr. Justice Mathew would give the borrower the right to redeem on payment of the amount advanced and 5 per cent. interest. The effect of this would probably be to annihilate loans on bills of sale. Another recommendation he makes is that all money-lenders should be compelled to register themselves under their real and also their assumed names. Mr. Snagge, the County Court Judge of Oxfordshire, who has also given evidence is not enamoured of the proposal that money-lenders should be licensed, his objection being that the impudent fraternity would forthwith advertise they are "licensed by Act of Parliament." He is, however, strong for legislation and regards money-lenders as "predatory vermin" who ought, if possible, to be exterminated. The king of money-lenders is, I suppose, Mr. Samuel Lewis, of whom we heard a great deal during the proceedings which ended in a recent painful trial at the Old Bailey. Sir George Lewis, who acted for Lord William Nevill, may be supposed to know something about the evils of the present system, and when he gave evidence before the House of Commons Committee he did not mince matters. Mr. Samuel Lewis, who like other lucky persons is enjoying himself at Monte Carlo, seems to have told a newspaper interviewer there that the evidence of his distinguished name sake was false. "This," the latter retorts, "is an impertinence to which I will not submit." He challenges Mr. Samuel Lewis to bring an action against him and undertakes to meet him "in the open." Sir George continues:—"Mr. Samuel Lewis, more than thirty years ago, began his career in Dublin by selling little bits of jewellery to officers stationed in the barracks there. He carried his shop in his pockets; he has lived for many years in Grosvenor Square, surrounded by every luxury, and I assert that the fortune which has enabled him to live in this splendour has been wrung out of his victims by the shocking trade of usury. I repeat (as I told the Committee) that when he honoured London with his presence thirty years ago, he commenced his career by discounting bills for youths and undergraduates at 60 per cent. part cash, part pieces of jewellery. I feel strongly upon this subject of usury, because for years I have been a witness of the evils attendant upon it, and I hope the time is not far distant when legislation will terminate this loathsome trade of usury carried on by Mr. Samuel Lewis and the other West End usurers." Cannot Mr. Russell and his colleagues manage to get Mr. Samuel Lewis to appear before them in the capacity of a witness?

## MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Whatever else happens in politics there is no change in the patient attitude of those who advocate the above reform. Year by year they reintroduce their Bill undismayed by the sad fate which they know is reserved for it when in the course of things it reaches another place. This Session the Bill to give the sanction of law to these marriages is backed by representative of all sections of the House except one. Needless to say the exception is the Irish Party which for obvious reasons is not enthusiastic on behalf of the fair clients of the deceased wife's sister League or whatever the prime movers in this energetic and persistent movement style themselves. The names on the back of the Bill which has been issued this morning are eleven in number and comprise three Conservatives Mr. Renshaw, Colonel Denny, and Sir Frederick Seager Hunt, who has just resigned his seat as the member for Maidstone; three Liberal Unionists—Sir John Jenkins, Sir Barrington Simeon, and Sir Thomas Sutherland; and five Liberals—Mr. Gold, Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Sir Charles Cameron, and Mr. Johnson-Ferguson. Mr. Sharpe, the ex-member of the Ceylon Civil Service, who sits in the House as Conservative member for North Kensington, Sir Roper Lethbridge's old constituency, will lead the opposition to the measure when it comes up for consideration, and will move "That it be read a second time upon this day six months."

## THE LATE SIR RICHARD MEADE.

I understand that Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., has just completed a life of the late General Sir Richard Meade which, I believe, he was induced by the family of that distinguished Anglo-Indian official to write. Mr. Thornton has proved his competence as a biographer by his admirable life of Sir Robert Sandeman. During a recent debate at St. Stephen's on the Frontier War Mr. Thornton was a listener, and he had the rare privilege of hearing his work on Sir Robert Sandeman's strikingly successful career quoted with approval on both sides of the House.

## RHEA FIBRE.

A year or eighteen months ago we were hearing a great deal about the possible development of the rhea fibre industry. It almost seemed as if we were at last after witnessing countless failures to turn the "king of fibres" to commercial uses about to see a huge rhea boom. Suddenly the subject ceased to attract so much attention and then it almost entirely dropped out of notice. It is announced that "after long but unavoidable delay" the new degumming plant (Gomess's process) has been installed at the works of the Rochdale Rhea Fibre Spinning Company and will be on view to shareholders and other invited visitors next Tuesday. A circular signed by Mr. Ernest H. Collins, manager and secretary of the Rhea Fibre Treatment Company, says:—"After inspecting the plant and machinery the shareholders will better appreciate the difficulties which have had to be overcome, and the time which has been required to bring this important new industry to its present position, and the directors are satisfied that the consideration extended to them by the shareholders during the period over which they have been working under unforeseen difficulties, will not be regretted now that as a result they are the proprietors of the major portion of the share capital of the Rochdale Company which owns the valuable property represented by the Castleton Mills, including the plant necessary for the production of filasse from the Rhea Ribbons by the Gomess Process, with the necessary plant and machinery for converting this filasse into saleable yarns." The testimony of independent and impartial experts on the forthcoming exhibition at the Rochdale works will be awaited with considerable interest not only here but in India.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, whose name has recently been so prominently before the public as President of the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation was found dead in bed at his residence Appleby Lodge, Rusholme, Manchester, on Monday. He suffered from weakness of the heart, and there is no doubt that his death was accelerated by the strain consequent upon the great labour struggle in which he bore the principal part. He was born in 1834, and as an officer of the Royal Artillery he served with distinction in the Crimean war as well as in the Indian Mutiny operations. After his retirement from the service he joined Sir Joseph Whitworth's Artillery works in Manchester, holding the important post of Superintendent for a long period. Latterly he had returned to the neighbourhood as chief of the Openshaw branch of the Armstrong Whitworrh amalgamated establishments. One who was brought into close contact with him during the late strike and look-out writes:—"Singularly acute in mind and a careful student of the working of economic laws, he recognized the importance of the principles that were at stake, and could by no means be diverted from the main issue. His energy and his industry were alike prodigious. A sensitive man by nature and quick of temper, a man who had done much for the working classes, particularly in fostering co-operative movements, he was called upon to endure in silence, and did suffer patiently, such an outpouring of ignorant and unscrupulous abuse as few earnest and sincere men have been compelled to bear. Yet I feel convinced from correspondence which he showed to me, that his severest critics will admit that he showed invariable courtesy and patience even in dealing with them. He was amused by them sometimes, but he never failed to give them credit for good motives. The difference between him and them was that he knew and they did not know. He had studied the prospects and the possibilities of the engineering industry, the greatest of commercial England outside coal, and he had studied them in many countries. The position which he adopted was based upon knowledge and conviction. He was a hard fighter, but eminently straight forward and invariably urbane. Those representatives of the men who met him at Westminster will be the first to admit that, if he was ready and unanswerable in the debate and resolute and inflexible in opinion, he never failed in courtesy and considerate demeanour. That the foregoing tribute is not undeserved is shown by one fact that deserves to be recorded. After the prolonged contest was over Colonel Dyer earnestly repudiated the idea of triumph. He had, he declared, advocated the interests of the trade as a whole not of the masters only. Mr. Barnes, the principal representative of the men on that occasion, describes Colonel Dyer as "an amiable man of generous disposition who would do right according to his lights" and admits that the influence he exercised in the employes's camp was of a pacific character generally.

Sir John Tilley, K.C.B., who entered the General Post Office as a boy and rose to be permanent head of the department, died on the 18th instant in his eighty-fifth year. He retired in 1880 after fifty years' faithful service to the public.

Sir Mark Anthony Tuite, an Irish baronet of ancient lineage, who has just died in his ninetieth year, was of a mechanical turn of mind, and for nearly half of his long life he mainly dovoted himself to the perfecting of experiments in aeronautice. Another Irishman of note in another sphere—Sir Arthur Palmer, K.C.M.G.—has died at Brisbane where he had long taken a promanent part in public affairs. When a young man he emigrated from Armagh to New South Wales, and thence moved to Queensland. He was elected to the Queensland Legislative Assembly in 1866, and four years later was Premier of the Colony. He on more than one occasion acted as administrator of the colony during the absence of the Governor, or when the Governorship was vacant. At the time of his death he was President of the Queensland Legislative Council. I have also to announce the deaths of two other well-known Irishmen—the O'Grady (Mr. Thomas De Courcy O'Grady) who, notwithstanding the adoption by his tenants in county Limirick of the famous Plan of Campaign, was personally very popular with the peasantry, and Mr. G. V. Patton, editor of the Dublin *Daily Express* and Dublin correspondent of the *Times*.

The death roll includes General Charles Batchelor, late Bengal Cavalry; Colonel H. C. Baskerville Taylor, a distinguished Bombay officer who also did valuable service as a member of the Survey of India; Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Somerville, who fought in the Crimea; Mr. W. H. Over and, the celebrated marine painter; Dr. Charles West, the obstetric physician; the Rev. Daird Mason Gardner, formerly a Bengal Civilian; Duc de Talleyrand de Valencayet de Sagan, grandnephew of the famous deplomatist; and Admiral Popoff, inventor of the renowned circular ironclads, the Novgowd and Popofkas.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND BOMBAY WORKS.

In the House of Commons, March 18, Captain Bethell asked for information in regard to the proposed works at the Falkland Island and the extention of the dock at Bombay to enable it to accommodate large vessels.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain said an inquiry was being held into the necessity of establishing a small depot for the needs of the Fleet at the Falkland Island, but it was not yet completed. The survey at Mauritius had been completed, but no land had been acquired. The Admiralty did not at present propose to make any dock extension at Bombay.—Sir G. Baden-Powell said that he should have liked to see a large sum spent on the Jamaica dock. Had the Government in their mind a naval station somewhere between Gibraltar and the Cape?—Sir J. Colomb urged that we should be careful of holding our hopes of grants to Colonies which were not doing their duty in regard to naval defence. He asked the Admiralty to consider as a whole the arrangements for the defence of the sea in the other hemisphere. This was a matter to which they were not paying sufficient attention.—The vote was agreed to and progress was reported.

### THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

On Monday, March 21, Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Secretary of State for India whether the brigade now being organised for service in the Tochi Valley district of Waziristan, consisting of five regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with artillery consisting of mountain guns and five Maxims, was to be permanently maintained in that region and, if that territory was regarded as within British jurisdiction, when, how, and by what authority the transfer was effected; what had been the outlay since 1893 on lands, forts, and cantonments needed for such location of British Indian troops, and what was the estimated amount required for maintenance of such troops beyond the frontier of British India; and from what funds was the cost of this occupation and maintenance of forces in Waziristan since 1893 to be defrayed.—Lord G. Hamilton: I am unable, so long as the pending negotiations and arrangements with the tribes are incomplete, to give any information as to the disposition of forces which may be thought necessary henceforward. As to the expenditure which has been already incurred for the purposes mentioned in the question, I have asked for information, but have not yet received it. In any case the cost of such measures as may be adopted for the defence of the frontiers of India, and for the maintenance of peace and order upon those frontiers will be defrayed in the future, as in the past, from Indian revenues.

### THE POONA PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether the punitive police force which was imposed upon the city of Poona after the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst has yet been removed; if not, could he state how long it will be continued there; whether he could state what had been the approximate cost of the force of the city of Poona per month; and if it is the intention of the Government of India to relieve that municipality of the whole or any part of the cost.—Lord G. Hamilton: The punitive police force was imposed upon the city of Poona for a period of two years from June, 1897, and the approximate cost, the whole of which was intended to be borne by the municipality of Poona, is about Rs. 9600 a month. I have up to the present received no information which leads me to suppose that any change is contemplated.

### LAND SETTLEMENTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

On March, 22, in reply to Mr. S. Smith, Lord G. Hamilton said: Twenty years, instead of thirty were made the term for recent settlements in the Central Provinces of India on the general grounds that the quantity and value of agricultural produce in those tracts had increased so greatly that it was not possible to assess upon the ryots at a single settlement reasonably adequate rents; and that a term of thirty years was not required to secure the further progress of the people during the coming settlement. It will depend on the view taken of the then circumstances whether a fresh assessment will be made in the Central Provinces twenty years hence. I see no sufficient reason for directing an alteration of the term of settlement at the present time; my answer of Tuesday last explained how difficulties, caused by famine, were being met. In my answer to the hon. member's question of March 8 I stated the land revenue of the Central Provinces for the year ending September, 1893, as compared with the revenue before the recent settlement operations. When all the settlements are concluded I shall be able to furnish a statement of the total land revenue of the Central Provinces before and after the settlements.

### MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India whether the additional expenditure of Rx. 200,000 which, as announced by the Indian Finance Minister, would be annually entailed on the Indian revenues by the military changes being introduced in this country was a provisional estimate for the year, or did it represent the result finally arrived at and agreed to by the home and Indian Government.—Lord G. Hamilton: The sum of Rx. 200,000 entered in the Estimates for 1898-99 can only be a provisional and approximate estimate of the charge falling on this particular financial year. No decision has yet been arrived at on the application to India of the changes in the way of British troops.

### THE INDIAN DEFICIT.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the deficit for the year 1897-98 announced in the Indian Budget, Rx. 5,280,000, includes or excludes the £4,000,000 sterling, equivalent say to Rx. 6,000,000, borrowed in England, and applied in part payment of the home charges for the year; and what are the total net amounts of the actual additions to the debt of India 1897-98, and estimated to be added in 1898-99, without reckoning capital raised for expenditure on reproductive public work.—Lord G. Hamilton: The deficit of Rx. 5,280,000 in 1897-98 is the excess of expenditure chargeable against revenue over the revenue of the year. It includes the interest charged in the year in respect of sterling debt incurred; but, in arriving at the amount of the deficit, the money raised by borrowing in the year is not reckoned as part of the revenue of the year. It is, however, included in the ways and means, out of which the deficit and capital expenditure have been met. The total additions to the debt of India in 1897-98 and 1898-99 are estimated as follows:—In England, £11,112,600; In India, Rs. 5,424,900; but I am at present unable to say how much of this has been or will be applied to expenditure on reproductive public works until I get the full detailed accounts. The railway capital expenditure in both years was large.

### SHOOTING PARSEES TO SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the trial by the Bombay High Court, and subsequent acquittal, of a soldier named Piper, charged with causing the murder by shooting of a native villager near Poona; whether he was aware that similar cases were very frequent in other parts of India in consequence of the practice of allowing soldiers to wander about the country carrying firearms in search of sport in ignorance of the customs and prejudices of the villagers; and whether, in view of the dangerous quarrels resulting from this practice, and in view of the general state of unrest of the country, he would consider the desirability of issuing an order that no soldier shall be permitted to carry firearms or ammunition in place where he is out of control of his officers.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen a newspaper report of the case mentioned by the hon. member, and much regret the incident to which related, and I would remind him that, according to that report, Gunner Piper had no right to be out shooting as he is said to have had no pass. Passes to go out shooting are only given to men of good character and under very stringent regulations, and I am not diposed to prohibit this practice.

### THE STUDY OF EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Mr. Yerburgh asked the First Lord of the Treasury in what manner and to what extent the Government encourage the study of Chinese and other Eastern languages; and whether he will order a report to be issued setting forth the facilities given by Germany, Russia, and France for the study of the above languages.—Mr. Balfour: In answer to my hon. friend I have to say that the study to Oriental languages is encouraged by the Government under the following conditions: In China, Japan, and Siam student interpreters in the Consular service, after being selected by open competitive examination in England, devote two years to the study of those languages; and their subsequent position in the service depends on the result of the examination held at the end of this probationary period. In the Diplomatic service a special allowance of £100 a year is allowed for a knowledge of Oriental languages. The India Office and the War Office also offer pecuniary rewards to officers who qualify in Chinese. The conditions in the other countries named in the question are so different that it is doubtful whether any advantage would be gained from such a report as is asked for being granted.

### THE NEW INDIAN CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India if he would explain the nature of the new Indian currency proposals which the Viceregal Government had submitted for his consideration.—Lord G. Hamilton: It would be inconvenient to attempt to explain the nature of the currency proposals which have just been received from India within the limits of a Parliamentary answer; but I may state that they will from the subject of an inquiry, which will be instituted forthwith, and that the despatch of the Government of India, in which these proposals are contained, will be published. No action would be taken by her Majesty's Government upon these proposals until the inquiry in connection with them is concluded.—Mr. Maclean: Will the right hon. gentleman submit the proposals to Parliament before action is taken?—Lord G. Hamilton: That will depend on the time at our disposal. Of course, my desire and wish are to elicit as far as we can opinions from all those interested in the question.

## ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TROOPS AT UGANDA.

## HOW MR. PILKINGTON WAS KILLED.

By the latest advices received in Zanzibar no fresh fighting has occurred in Uganda. The garrisons of Unyoro and Toru were reported to be loyal up to the beginning of February. The mutineers who escaped from Fort Lubwas had made for Unyoro, but Major Macdonald had started to intercept them. Mwanga was in Western Nkole, where his scattered forces were reuniting, but had not been augmented. Captain Barrett, with the remainder of the coast Indian contingent, arrived at Kampala (the British fort near Mengo, the capital of the country) on Feb. 4, and the first three companies of the 27th Bombay Infantry were in the proximity of the lake.

The Rev. Ernest Millar has received a letter from the Rev. H. W. Duta Kitakule, dated Uganda, Dec. 14 with reference to the death of the late Mr. G. L. Pilkington, in Uganda. In the course of his letter, of which Mr. Millar furnishes a translation, Mr. Kitakule says:—"I tell you about the sorrow which has just come to us, about our brother Mr. Pilkington, whom we loved very much; he was killed in the Sudanese war in Usoga, on Dec. 11. . . . Pilkington has died, but his work has not died. It is still with us. He preached to all men the Gospel, Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Mohammedans; all lamented him when he died, because he was beloved by all; all black people were his friends. . . . You see this is what makes all of us Baganda so sad. Where is another Englishman to give himself, as he did, to this work of translating our books? . . . " Mr. Millar writes that the late Mr. G. L. Pilkington had, since 1891, completed the translation of the Bible into Luganda, only the gospels having been done before this. In addition he had translated several other books into Luganda and had written one in that language. The Rev. Henry Wright Duta Kitakule was Mr. Pilkington's chief helper in all the translation work. He is intellectually far in advance of all the other native clergy.

### MAJOR MACDONALD AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Major Macdonald addressed a letter to Archdeacon Walter on Dec. 26 in which he said:—With reference to your wish to know whether it would not be possible to withdraw from the army in Usoga the two members of the C. M. S. who are serving with the forces there, I have the honour to inform you that I consider such a step would be highly undesirable, and fraught with public danger. Messrs. Lloyd and Fletcher, together with the late Mr. Pilkington, whose death I so deeply deplore, have lent invaluable assistance in acting as interpreter between the Government officers and the Waganda, in carrying orders, and in preventing misunderstandings, which might so easily occur. . . . I need hardly mention that the present military operations are quite different from an ordinary campaign in Uganda, as our very existence, whether Government officials, missionaries, or traders, depends on our quelling this mutiny. It behoves all British subjects, whatever their profession, to stand together until the mutiny is suppressed, and far from agreeing to the withdrawal of Messrs. Lloyd and Fletcher, I would ask you whether you could not spare another member of your Mission to help these gentlemen in their arduous duties.

## FIGHTING IN THE SUDAN

## DERVISHES REPULSED.

It was reported from Kunar, on March 20, that Mahmud's whole force left El Aliab on the 18. The whole of the Sirdar's force left Kunar for Hudi, on March 20, with the view of preventing Mahmud from passing north by the desert road.

A Reuter's despatch dated Atbara Camp, March 21, states:—

Force of Dervishes under Ali Digna, Osman Digna's brother, has attacked our post at Adarama, having come from Abu Delek, half-way between Adarama and Omdurman. The friendly levies defeated Ali Digna's force three times, killing forty-one men and nine horses. At Hudi Camp last night all lights were put out at eight o'clock, and after that hour no bugle calls were sonnded. At 10.40 a shot was fired from some unknown quarter, and the whole camp was immediately alarmed. General Gatacre's Brigade stood to arms with fixed bayonets. The night was pitch dark. Private Phillips, Seaforth Highlanders, while rushing to take his place, was impaled on a comrade's bayonet, which pierced his left lung. The wound is serious. The alarm was soon over and the camp again settled down to sleep. At 7-30 this morning the camp was struck and the advance resumed. A halt was made at Ras Hudi, six miles up the Atbara from Hudi.

So far the hope of a general engagement with the main body of the Dervishes has been disappointed. On March 23, the Foreign Office received the following communication from Lord Cromer:—

Cairo, March 23.—Following from Sirdar, dated Atbara, 22nd, 10-40 p.m.—"Cavalry yesterday were attacked at Abadar on their return from driving back Dervish horsemen, who followed them up unseen in thick bush. Our men cleared bush, and drove them back, with loss of eight killed and seven wounded. Men are reported to have given thorough satisfaction for steadiness and dash. Casualties all occurred in thick bush. Enemy's camp fires were sighted at point on Atbara, about eighteen miles up from here. This morning at dawn sent out one battalion and a squadron four miles from camp. They were engaged by from 400 to 500 enemy's horsemen. Reinforced by cavalry and horse battery from here, they drove enemy back some miles beyond Abadar. When enemy engaged battalion, they were reported to be accompanied by infantry. The force here turned out and marched three miles in support of battalion. On learning the enemy were retiring, the force returned to camp. No casualties. Several Dervishes and horses were killed."

### A LETTER FROM A CAMERON HIGHLANDER.

The *Edinburgh Evening News* prints a letter recently received in Edinburgh from a man in the Cameron Highlanders engaged in the Nile campaign. The letter is dated Feb. 19, and in it the writer says:—

We are making preparations to give the Dervishes a hot reception. We are making Dum-Dum bullets by filing off the noses of the regulation bullets till we can see the lead, and when this revised edition "touches the spot" the subsequent proceedings interest you no more. This is a pure A. T. A. (Army Temperance Association) campaign. The Sirdar refuses to let a drop of beer come up for us, and I don't expect will taste beer until we come down again. The health of the troops has been excellent. We have a dry canteen here, and the prices are worse than they are at Klondike. The General here is a pure Napoleon, always "on the hop." He is a egular "snitcher." His name is Gatacre of Chitral fame.

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An old woman named Hazebrouck, seventy-five years of age, was found dead in her room the other day. She had dislocated her knee some time before, but refused to have a doctor called in on the ground that she had not money to pay him. Finally, gangrene set in, but in spite of her suffering she refused to send for any medicine. When her room was searched, after her death, money and securities to the value of 150,000fr. were found sewn up in themattress of the bed.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

### RUSSIAS DEMANDS, CONCEDED.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphs under date of March 24:—

China yesterday agreed to all the Russian demands. The concessions are as follows:—(1) A lease of Port Arthur for twenty-five years as a fortified naval base. (2) A lease of Ta-lien-wan for a similar term of years as an open port and terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, with the right of fortification. (3) The right for the Russians to construct a railway from Petuna to Ta-lien-wan and Port-Arthur on the same terms as are laid down in the case of the Trans-Manchurian Railway. China "saves her face" by retaining nominal Sovereign rights, which, however, she is powerless to assert, lease being equivalent to cession.

Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin Huan have (says the "Times'" Pekin correspondent) been appointed to represent China at the conference, with M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, who has received special powers. The departure of M. Pavloff is postponed till August.

### THE CHINESE MINISTER IN LONDON AND SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

It is stated that representations are being made by both Russia and Germany to the British Government in favour of the recognition of the principle of "spheres of influence" in China.

Responding to the toast of "Diplomacy and Commerce" at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, on March 22, the Chinese Minister said the great tie between nations was commerce. It was a great pleasure to find himself the guest of the leading Chamber of Commerce in the world. China now recognised that she had derived great benefits from her intercourse with Great Britain, and that impression had not been impaired by the growth on the part of other Powers of what were called "spheres of influence." The British sphere, he hoped, would not be bounded by geographical lines, but by the markets which Great Britain had opened out to trade. (Cheers.)

### CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

A Shanghai correspondent writes to the *Times*:—

However unacquainted the (British) Foreign office may be with the methods of Chinese statesmen, they must know full well that in no case can any negotiations at the Yamen be held to be "absolutely confidential," or even moderately so. Regarding the terms offered by the British Minister for the proposed loan to China, it is a fact beyond dispute that Li Hung Chang informed the Russian Charge d'Affaires, through the Russian Bank, of all the details of Englad's proposals on the same day as they were made. The main points of any official interview which takes place at the Yamen are often public property within twenty-four hours; this is an inevitable feature of China's diplomacy, due, first, to the multitude of her councillors, and, secondly, to the fact that these councillors are divided against themselves. Li Hung Chang and Chang Yin-huan are definitely committed to further the policy and aims of Russia, so that the British Minister could hardly expect his negotiations to remain secret for any length of time, even were they less important than in the present ease. The various Legations at Pekin conduct their secret services under a system simpler than that which obtains in other capitals, for there is a fixed price in most instances for supplying the reports of Yamen interviews and copies of all official correspondence. In the same way copies of despatches to the officials at the ports can be purchased on modest terms, as well as those telegrams which pass over the Chinese Administration's wires. The difficulty of a correspondent at Pekin is not in getting information from the Yamen, but in distinguishing between the false and the true.

### THE COAL QUESTION IN THE FAR EAST.

The Russian journals state that the coal discovered last autumn by a Russian expedition on the shore of the sea of Ochotsk is, as regards quality, better than any other coal known. It is also easily workable, and the beds discovered up to the present are extremely rich. This discovery will be beyond question of untold value to the Russian Fleet stationed in the Pacific, as it will in future be possible for the Russian men of war to coal at Russian ports, and thus the necessity of their calling at British coaling stations in Asia will be done away with.

### RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" on March 18 published a communique stating that the Russian Government had instructed its representative at Seoul to inform the Emperor of Korea and his Ministers that as, in their opinion (as intimated to the Russian Charge'd Affaires at Seoul), Korea no longer requires any foreign help, and is capable of preserving with her own resources the independence of her internal administration, Russia will not hesitate to order the recall of the Russian Financial Adviser. As regards the Russian military officers at present in Korea, they will, after having left the Korean army, temporally remain at the disposal of the Russian Mission in view of the still unsettled state of the country. This step on the part of Russia is regarded in St. Petersburg as having been taken largely in order to throw all the weight of Russian diplomacy into the Chinese question; whilst the terms, of the Russian official communique on the subject are so framed as to warn Japan not to try to take advantage of Russia's retirement, and Korea is equally admonished as to what she may expect if she fails to make good her boast of being strong enough to govern herself and guard against the encroachments of the Japanese or other foreigners.

### THE LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA.

The treaty between China and Japan, respecting the evacuation by the latter of the Liao-tung Peninsula, contained two provisions of special interest at the presnt time. One is that the peninsula shall not be occupied by Russia, France, or Germany, or be surrendered to any other Power. The other is that Ta-lien-wan shall be a free port. Thus the question is raised: If Russia is allowed—in apparent contravention of the treaty of Nov. 8, 1895 to occupy part of the peninsula, from which Japan was forced to retire, will Japon feel bound to leave Wei-hai-wei, even though the indemnity should be paid off?

### THE YANG-TSZE VALLEY.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the news published by the Shanghai Mercury that the Viceroys of Naukin and Huipei and the Governor of Hunan had entered into a contract to direct the affairs of the Yang-tsze Valley from Naukin irrespective of the Emperor's orders, and not to allow the Emperor any voice in the affairs or the government of the Central and Western Provinces, is without foundation. It is, on the contrary, stated that there are no officials in the Empire in whom the Chinese Government reposes greater confidence.

### STATEMENTS IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several questions relative to the Far East have been put to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons this week, On March 18 Mr. O'Kelly asked whether it was true that Her Majesty's Government had protested against the granting by China of a lease of Port Arthur to Russia.—Mr. Curzon said:—"I am unable to answer the hon. member's question; and may I add that though the Government have no desire to withhold information which can properly be given, I hope that hon. members on both sides of the House will show some little reserve while negotiations are proceeding in putting question to which I cannot, from the nature of the case, reply." Speaking on March 21, in reply to Sir C Dilke, Mr. Curzon said: "The naval dock at Port Arthur is believed to be undamaged and intact, except for some machinery which was removed by the Japanese. The forts have not been much damaged, but all the interior buildings, comprising magazines, accommodation for troops, &c., were destroyed and all the guns with their mountings removed by the Japanese."—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: "May I suppose that that is in contradiction to the statement made in the answer of the right hon. gentleman to me the other day that there were no forts at Port Arthur?"—Mr. Curzon: "No, sir; there is no contradiction between the two.—On the same date Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to a statement made by the correspondent of the *China Gazette* of Shanghai, to the effect that the correspondent himself has recently seen large numbers of Russian troops in Manchuria, and especially 3000 Russian soldiers an Kirin, the capital; whether similar statements had been made by the other English travellers in Manchuria; and, whether, in view of these facts, Her Majesty's Government would ask their Minister at Pekin to obtain definite information as to the numbers and position of the Russian troops in Manchuria, the object of their presence in that province, and the period of its duration.—Mr. Curzon replied; "I have not myself seen any statement on the subject except that by a recent correspondent of the Times. But inquiry has been addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin."

### MINISTERS AND QUESTIONS.

In the House of Commons on March 24 Mr. Yerburgh asked whether, as had been stated, the Viceroys of Nankin and Hu-pei and the Governor of Hu-nan had agreed to direct the affairs of the Yang-tsze Valley from Nankin, irrespective of the Emperor's orders.—Mr. Curzon said Her Majesty's Government had no confirmation of the report. In a telegram dated March 22 Sir Claude MacDonald informed them that nothing was known at Pekin of the imminence of extensive rebellion, as reported from Shanghai.

In reply to Mr. Yerburgh, Mr. Curzon confirmed the statement which had appeared in the Press that Russia had withdrawn the assistance given to the Korean Government in the form of a Palace Guard, Army instructors, and a financial adviser.

It was afterwards stated that Mr. O'Kelly had tendered a question relative to Kiao-chau, but that one of the clerk at the table had refused to accept it and place it on the paper, in view of the attitude of the Under Foreign Secretery. An animated conversation thereupon arose, and in course of it the Speaker, although he himself had not seen this particular question, upheld the course taken by the official.

In the ensuing debate on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett attacked Mr. Curzon for reading homilies to members instead of answering their questions, and denounced the policy of the Gavernment as one of retreat and surrender.—Sir W. Harcourt next commented severely on the invasion of the privileges of the House by Mr. Curzon's refusal to answer questions, while Ministers made indiscreet speeches througout the country though the most delicate negotiations were going on with France. Nothing had more astonished him than the acceptance by the Government of the recent resolution, fresh from the mint of Sheffield, for the maintenance of the integrity of China, which would have consequences of the most embrassing character.—Mr. Curzon, in his reply, said that if Sir William Harcourt and the other members of the Opposition had not voted for the resolution, they had not voted against it.

### THE WEST RIVER.

In reply to Sir C. Dilke in the Commons on March 21, Mr. Curzon: "The right hon. baronet will see if he refers to the terms of the agreement between Great Britain and China of February, 1897, that certain ports on the West River—viz., Wuchau-fu, Samshui, and Kong Kun were opened as treaty ports and four other places as ports of call. We have not heard of any restriction of the trade facilities promised in the agreement. Regulations with reference to the recent opening of all internal navigation are being drawn up by the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs at Pekin, and will be communicated to Parliament as soon as they are received."

### HEAVY DEMANDS BY FRANCE.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 17:—

On Sunday France presented demands for political advantages in compensation. The details are still unknown, but the main demands are fourfold:—(1) China shall not alienate to another Power any portion of China south of the Yang-teze Valley—the two objects thus desired being to check the proposed much-needed British extension at Kau-lung, on the mainland opposite Hong Kong, and the Burmese extention in Yun-nan. (2) China shall cede to France the same terms as, in the case of Kiao-chau, were granted to Germany, for a port at Kwang-chau, on the east of the Lei-chau peninsula near Hai-nan, as a coaling station. (3) The French shall have the righ to construct a railway to Yun-nan City from Laokai on the same general terms as in the case of the Trans-Manchurian railway, with accompanying exclusive mining privileges throughout the area traversed. (4). The director of the Imperial Postal Department shall be a Frenchman—the evident intention being to separate it from the control, as at present, of Sir Robert Hart, who created the department. As is customary in dealings with China, a time limit—namely, eight days—is given for a reply. These threats are interpreted by the Chinese to indicate the occupation of Hai-nan, unless the Chinese comply. This they will do. The demands, though moderate as compared with those of Russia and Germany, are very important, but are regarded here as not affecting the security of the new loan.

A later telegram states that the area of China south of the Yang-taze Valley, referred to above, comprises the three provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Yun-nan. A Reuter's telegram dated Pekin March 18 stated:—

The fact that the French demands were presented to the Chinese Government on the very eve of the issue of the new loan is the subject of much comment. Both France and Russia are beleived to be trying their best to wreck the prospects of the loan. M. Dubail, the French Charge d'Affaires, on his last visit to the Tsung-li-Yamen, said when the Chinese refused to accede to his proposals that on his next visit to the Yamen he would be prepared to show stronger arguments. He even spoke of active operations from Tonkin and a forcible seizure of a coaling station. M. Dubail goes to the Tsung-li-Yamen again to-day.

The following semi-official announcement was puplished in Paris on March 19:—

No connection is to be established between the demands addressed by France to China and the issue of the Chinese loan. The French demands reached Pekin at the commencement of the month, while the issue of the loan does not take place until the 24th instant. Furthermore, the negotiations, immediately after their initiation, were transferred to Paris, where they are proceeding directly between the Chinese Minister and M. Hanotaux. M. Dubail, French Charge d'Affaires in Pekin, consequently had no occasion to use the threatening language ascribed to him, nor to suggest the eventuality of military operations directed from Tongkin against China, nor to menace the forcible seizure of a coaling station.

In official circles in Paris a denial is given to the statement that the French claims addressed to China include a demand for the appointment of a Frenchman as director of the Imperial Postal Department.

### M. HANOTAUX ON FRENCH POLICY.

M. Honotaux had, on March 18, a conversation with a foreign deplomatist, passing through Paris to resume his duties, who has communicated to the "Times'" Paris correspondent certain portions of the talk. "It is a mistake to believe," said M. Hanotaux "that I should wish to join in any scheme which would result in the desintegration of the Chinese Empire. I have already said, and I adhere to the expression, that I should not like to see the yellow corpse drifting at random and poisoning all the springs of the civilised world. This does not mean that I should wish to oppose the plans of the other Powers which consider it their interest to act in a way contrary to me. I understand how it is that Russia acts as she is doing. I can very well admit that this question should have a sufficient importance for her to exert all her efforts to carry out her plan. I also understand that England should pay particular attention to this Chinese question. But I do not understand that she should dream of monopolising the trade with China. She will defend her position there as well as she can, and that position is so strong, she is so admirably seconded by her trade and industry, that the task becomes really very difficult for those who wish to struggle against her. So also as to Germany; I understand her policy. Her commerce and industry are increasing largely. Germans do not attempt to rival other nations in delicacy or elegance but they have the advantage of cheap labour, the spirit of enterprise, and a readiness to emigrate.

### FRANCE NOT EAGER FOR ANOTHER TONKIN.

"But we have nothing to gain by taking Chinese territory and urging the parution of China. We can not alter our national temperament. We cannot force our industry the characterstics of which are fineness and delicacy to compete with others in cheapness nor can we compel our citizens to emigrate by wholesale and people our Colonies with their numberless offspring. If only we could satisfy the commercial and industrial requirements of the Colonial territory which we possess we should declare ourselves satisfied. We have Tonkin and that is enough. We are not eager for another Tonkin. We have no desire to settle in Yun-nan or to seize the South of China. . . . We have more than 1,200 miles of coast in the Chinese seas. Why augment them when they are sufficient for our maritime and commercial development? And besides, the moment would be inopportune for fresh undertakings in China." (This meant, no doubt, as is evident to-day (observes M. Blowtiz), that these "undertakings" will be entered on in Paris.) "Our former Minister is no longer in Pekin, our new Minister embarked for China only five days ago, and the only representative we now have there not authorised to enter on the important negotiations attributed to him. As for the Niger, we ask for nothing better than a fair and friendly settlement. . . . Nor are we jealous, whatever is alleged, of the Chinese loan arrangement. . . I can offer no opinion on the Sudan expedition. It seems to me chiefly a question of pride for the English. They were forced some years ago to abandon Khartoum. In returning there now they are showing a tenacity which is greatly to their credit. As to whether they hope for great profit from it I cannot say."

With one exception, the tone of the Paris Press in regard to the French demands in China, is moderate. That exception is supplied by the *Liberte*.

### PLEA FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

M. Leo Biron, a well-known Parisian journalist lectured on March 21 at the Birkbeck Institute, London, on the relations which ought to exist between England and France.

The lecturer declared that there was no real cause for dispute between the two countries in any part of the world. In the Near East their policies are identical, and in the Far East M. Hanotaux's recent declaration is a base for an amicable understanding. In Africa we should await the result of the negotiations now going on, and if England was conciliatory in West Africa, France would be equally conciliatory in the East—that is, in Egypt. The lecturer also held that France might come to an agreement on the question of tariffs, and might open her Colonies to English trade in a larger degree. But England's real enemy, said M. Biron, is Germany, and he showed that the sea-borne commerce of Germany has made alarming progress. Hamburg now surpasses Liverpool, and Antwerp is not far behind. The Germans have undertaken the commercial conquest of China, India, and South Africa, where they are greatly aided by their understanding with the Boers, and have increased their trade a hundredfold in five years. The ambition of Germany is everywhere to capture the markets and outlets of English trade. A war between England and France could only benefit Germany.

Having expressed the hope that the two nations would know and esteem one another better, M. Biron proposed a resolution to the effect that "It is desirable that an understanding should be established between England and France." The resolution was carried unanimously.

### GERMANY AND THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The prospectus of the Chinese Imperial Government Four-and-a-half per Cent. Gold Loan of 1898 for £16,000,000 sterling was issued, and the subscription list was opened in London and Berlin on March 22, subscriptions being invited by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Berlin. The price of subscription was ninety and the loan is for forty-five years redeemable at 100 by forty-five annual drawings, through the action of an accumulative sinking fund. The German subscription list, which was to have remained open until March 23, was closed in the afternoon of March 22, a considerable sum beyond that required having, it is stated, already been subscribed. Up to the night of March 23 the English portion (£8,000,000) had not been subscribed by, it was believed, about £2,000,000.

### THE SECURITY OF THE LOAN.

The principal statements in the prospectus regarding the security of the loan are as follows:—

The loan has been authorized by Imperial Edict dated March 2, 1898, which has been officially communicated by the Tsung-li-Yamen to the British and German Ministers in Pekin. This loan is specially secured by and charged upon the Imperial Maritime Customs revenue of the treaty ports of China, subject to loans at present remaining unredeemed, and also as a first charge, free from all encumbrances, on the general and salt likin of certein ports and districts situated in the Yang-tsze Valley and the adjoining provinces of Chekiang, as under:—The general likin of the port of Soochow, the general likin of the port of Kiukiang, the general likin of Sungbu (Shanghai Sungkiang) district, the general likin of the Eastern Chekiang district, the salt likin of Ichang, the salt likin of the Hupeh districts, the salt likin of the Anhui district. The above likin revenue are to be placed forthwith under the control of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperal Maritime Customs. If at any time, in consequence of a decline in exchange or from any other cause, the said security should prove insufficient, the Chinese Imperial Government undertake to appropriate further revnues for this purpose, to be likewise placed immediately under control of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Martime Customs. According to an official statement of Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G. C. M. G., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the present available balance of the Customs revenues is above 3,000,000 Haikwan taels per annum. The above likin revenues specially pleged for the service of this loan are valued at 5,000,000 Haikwan taels per annum, thus giving together 8,000,000 Haikwan taels per annum, which, at the present exchange of 2s. 9d. per Haikwan tael, is equal to £1,100,000 sterling, while the annual service of the present loan is £835,232 sterling. It is expected that under the administration of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs the likin receipts will largely increase; a great expensation of trade is also expected to result. In the event of the Chinese Imperial Government negotiating for a revision of the Chinese Customs tariff during the currency of this loan, it is agreed on the one hand that such tariff revision shall not be barred by the fact that the loan is secured by the foregoing likin revenues and on the other hand that the likin duties pledged for the service of this loan shall neither be decreased nor abolished, except by arrangement with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and only then for an equivalent first charge upon increased customs revenue consequent upon such tariff revision. . . The Chinese Imperial Government undertake that the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs service shall remain as at present during the currency of this loan.

### GERMAN WORKS AT KIAO-CHAU.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"The supplementary estimates which have been submitted to the Federal Council include a vote for harbour works and fortifications to be constructed at Kiao-chau. The amount of the vote according to the "National Zeitung, is about 6,000,000 marks (£300,000)

### GERMAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS IN CHINA.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent writes, under date of Feb. 15:—"The removal of the German instructors at the Tien-tsin camp has now been definitely settled in order to make room for Russians, and it is reported that similar steps will be taken at the Woosung forts which guard the approach to Shanghai."

### GERMAN SETTLEMENT AT TIEN-TSIN.

The German Settlement Company has just been entered in the Trade Register of the German Consulate at Tien-tsin as a limited company with its head office at that port. This company has been founded for no fixed term of years; its aim is the acquisition and turning to account of the parcels of land set aside for the use of the German settlers in Tien-tsin, as well as the constructions of streets, houses, and a "bulwark" in the district in question. In time the company will build wharves and warehouses and undertake the management of them. The agreement, so far as trade is concerned, dates from Oct. 23, 1897. The capital of the company is 1,000,000 marks in 1,000 shares, which are all in the hands of the founders of the company. That the com pany expects troublous times at the hands of the natives is clearly to be seen from the fact that it has been thought necessary to include a "bulwark" among the first things to be undertaken.

## VIEWS ON THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

### LECTURE BY SURGEON-CAPTAIN DUTCH.

Surgeon-Captain Henry Dutch, M.D., has given a lecture at the headquarters of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, on bullets and bullet wounds produced in modern warfare, and the means by which they are located and removed by the surgeon. In the course of his remarks the lecturer contrasted the controlling influence which determine their flight as regards the size, weight, shade, and atmospheric density with those of the old form of ammunition. The nature of the various wounds produced, and difficulties which surgeons of the present day have to contend against in their removal, and the awful damage produced by the Webley and Dum-Dum bullets, lays open seriously to question whether their use in modern warfare should not be prohibited by the Geneva Convention. The lecturer showed a specimen of a new revolver, or rather magazine pistol, brought out by an American-German named Bouchardt, capable of being converted into a carbine, and discharging with the greatest accuracy (up to a range of 500 yards) from one to sixteen bullets in one second. Specimens of fired and unfired bullets were also shown, and the lecturer argued that the nature of the wounds produced behoves the Army surgeon of the present day to make a study of their "flattening up" properties, in order to render the prognosis of any case being of value. The latest and most approved fashion of locating bullets in situ and injury to bones resulting therefrom by means of the X rays was also demonstrated.

### FRENCH MILITARY OPINION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patry contributes an article to the "Gaulois" on the subject of the Dum-Dum bullet. He says that the idea of the French Government taking action in reference to the employment of the Dum-Dum bullet by Great Britain would be inexplicable to him. In his opinion the use of very destructive weapons would only result in wars coming to an end.

### QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on March 24, Mr. Dillon asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office on what grounds he held that the use of Dum-Dum bullets was not contrary to the declaration of St. Petersbur.—Mr. Powell Williams: Because the Dum-Dum bullet is neither explosive nor charged with a fulminating or inflammable substance. I may repeat what has already been stated to the House that the Dum-Dum bullet does not, as a rule, inflict nearly so severe a wound as was inflicted by the Snider bullet.—Mr. Dillon asked the hon. gentleman whether Dum-Dum bullets had been served out to any troops directly under the control of the War Office, and who was responsible for the supply of these bullets to troops serving in West Africa.—Mr. Powell Williams: The Dum-Dum bullets has not been issued to any troops directly under the control of the War Office. With regard to West Africa, I must refer the hon. member to my reply to him of the 15th inst.—Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for India who was responsible for the issue of Dum-Dum bullets to the troops in India; and whether the India Office had any information as to the effect of these bullets on men or animals.—Lord G. Hamilton: These bullets were issued by order of the Government of India. No fur- sanction for their issue was necessary, nor was any such sanction either asked for or given; but Her Majesty's Government were fully informed as to the proceedings of the Government of India, and saw no reason for questioning their propriety. On March 11 I gave the hon. member the substance of such information as I had as to the effect of the bullets, and added that I had asked the Government of India for reports on the subject. Those reports have not yet reached me, and are not likely to do so for some time to come.

## LORD WOLSELEY ON THE SERVICES.

Lord Wolseley, presiding, on March 23, at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association at the Royal United Service Institution, said he believed it to be true that our Line, notwithstanding all the curious criticisms that had recently been passed upon it, formed the finest body of men representing any nation in the world. He hoped that the Militia service would soon become equal to it, though of course there were great difficulties in the way, because in times of peace the Militia were called out only for a very short training. His inspections of the Militia had always ended in astonishment at the amount of work accomplished in the short time for which they were embodied. The weak point of the Militia was their shooting, and he hoped that by means of that association interest in marksmanship might be increased. He anticipated good results from the participation of the Militia in the forthcoming; extensive manœuvres in the South of England.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

### A SINGULAR TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE COOPER AND OTHERS VS. NAWAZBAI.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY proceeded with his judgment, from which the following are further extracts. After referring to the medical and documentary evidence in the case, his lordship said: This then is the evidence for the plaintiffs upon the question whether the deceased was physically and mentally-capable of making the will. If it is untrue, if the evidence for the defence which I shall presently discuss is true, there has been a conspiracy of about twenty persons including relatives of the deceased, medical men, business men apparently respectable and in several instances unconnected both with each other and the plaintiffs to concoct an absolutely fictitious story of business transactions, rational conversations, and active conduct on the part of a man who could neither walk, sign his name nor answer the simplest business questions. There must also have been not merely the personation of the deceased by some unknown individual in Mr. Pestonjee's office on the occasion of the executior [illegible] the will, but the unknown must have then and [illegible] in Mr. Pestonjee's presence three signatures [illegible] deceased upon the will: with no genuine signature before him for imitation; when anything like the appearance of fabrication, any departure from the readiness and freedom with which a man signs his own name, would have excited suspicious in the Solicitor's mind; with the knowledge, if any considerable portion of the documentary evidence is genuine, that the forged signatures would be liable to comparison with many genuine signatures, and, if not that they would be liable to comparison with signatures made by the deceased before his illness, and that any signatures produced and not genuine, must be made to resemble the forgeries. I agree with Mr. Lowndes that all this involves the utmost improbability. But the improbability does not end there. There is the further circumstance that the three signatures so made on the will so closely resemble the other signatures attributed to the deceased, and are otherwise so unassailable, that no cross-examination of them was attempted, while the attack made upon those other signatures was of the feeblest possible kind. Putting all these considerations together with the further consideration that the theory of the deceased's absolute incapacity was not put forward in the first instance, the conclusion appears to me to be that the case for the plaintiffs is one which only the very strongest evidence for the defence would be sufficient to rebut. Apart from the expert Mr. Master, and a witness who gave evidence upon a side issue, the evidence for the defence may be dealt with under three heads. There are first the defendant Nawazbai herself, her brother-in-law Naoroji Nanabhai Cooper, her former servant Cooverji Edulji Shroff, and the ward clerk Ahmed Khan. Secondly the Parsee Doctors Ghaswallah Contractor, and Hakim. Thirdly the English Doctors Dr. Sidney Smith and Dr. Blaney. The evidence of Nawazbai must, of course, be treated as upon the same footing as regards personal interest as that of Ruttonji and Jehangir on the other side. It would not be safe to accept any part of it without corroboration. The evidence of Navazbai is marked not only by exaggerations and inconsistencies, but by very bitter feeling towards Ruttonji and Jehangir, against the latter whom, very shortly after her husband's death, she made a complaint of assault which was disbelieved and dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in July 1897. In her evidence in that case she said, "my husband suffered from paralysis. I cannot call him mad. Sometimes he was in his senses." But the strongest piece of evidence against Navazbai, and a strong additional piece of evidence in favour of her husband's capacity is her conduct on the 24th April 1897 when Mr. Pestonji went to the house and read the will to the family. Now how is Dr. Blaney's evidence to be weighed against that of the witnesses for the plaintiffs? Here are witnesses, and respectability and independence, having no apparent motive for falsehood, speaking of facts within their personal knowledge giving evidence of such a kind that mistake seems hardly conceivable. Giving their evidence well and not being shaken in cross-examination and yet telling the most extraordinary conflicting stories. According to Mr. Starling, the proper course for me to adopt is to hold that the problem is insoluble that no safe conclusion can be drawn from these irreconcilable contradictions, and that the plaintiffs having failed to make out a clear case in favour of the will, probate should be refused. But rightly or wrongly I have arrived at a conclusion and I should be justified in not giving it effect. The whole case, to my mind reduces itself to a balance of improbabilities. I desire to speak of Dr. Blaney's evidence with the respect due to his position and experience. I believe that he has tried to tell the truth about Nusserwanji to the best of his ability. It is, I freely admit, improbable in a high degree that any one desiring to tell the truth, and with Dr. Blaney's opportunities of knowing it should be under a complete delusion as to his patient's general condition, and in particular should be wrong in supposing that the patient was so weak in body and mind as to be unable to move without assistance, to sign his name, or to give rational answers to the simplest questions. To these improbablities I attach great weight, they have made the case a very difficult one and I can easily understand that to many they might be decisive in the defendant's favour. But I have to weigh them against the improbabilities on the other side. How the matter would strike others I cannot say, but to me the improbability of Dr. Blaney being grossly and unaccountably wrong, which is the only really great improbability in favour of the defence, is outweighed by the improbabilities which acceptance of his views involves. Dr. Blaney is an honest and intelligent witness, but so is Mr. Lyo: it is unlikely that he should be mistaken as to what the deceased could do, but it is still more unlikely that Mr. Lyo and others are mistaken as to what he did do, it is unlikely that he should have no good grounds for his confidence that the witnesses on the other side have sworn falsly, but it is still more unlikely that they should for no apparent motive have conspired to commit perjury, it is unlikely that he should be wrong in supposing that the deceased could not have walked into Mr. Pestonjee's office and signed his will, but the theory of an unknown personator extemporising unimpeachable forgeries of the deceased's signature in Mr. Pestonjee's presence, is more unlikely still. I do not pretend to account for, or even successfully to criticise Dr. Blaney's evidence. I can only say that I prefer the evidence on the other side, and I must leave the matter there. There was one medical witness who may be presumed to be impartial, as he was not called by either party, but by the Court. Neither party seemed anxious to call him, and apparently neither party knew what he was prepared to say. I refer to Dr. Bahadurjee, who, Dr. Madon said, saw the deceased with him about half-a-dozen times. It appeared to me that Dr. Bahadurjee ought to give evidence, and I therefore called him and examined him myself. He substantially corroborates Dr. Madon and absolutely contradicts Dr. Blaney and the other witnesses for the defence. Upon the whole case, I have come to the conclusion that there is no substantial ground for holding that the deceased was, in March 1894, in such a physical and metal condition that he could not have executed the will in the manner described by Mr. Pestonjee, and it follows that there is no ground for disbelieving the evidence of the Khan Sahib that the deceased did execute the will. Once it is established that Nusserwanjee was the man who executed the will. Mr. Starling admits that no question of testamentary capacity, due execution, or undue influence arises. It follows that I must pronounce for the will. There are certain matters in this case which are merely side issues or episodes, which I do not propose to discuss, and which I only notice lest it should be supposed that I have overlooked them. There was for instance some evidence and much discussion regarding the disappearance of the Gujrati will which, according to the Khan Sahib and Dr. Madon, was executed by Nusserwanjee early in 1893, and of some rough account books belonging to the deceased and alleged to contain entries made by him in 1893 and 1894. It was contended for the plaintiffs that the Gujerati will and the account books were suppressed by Nawazbai shortly after Mr. Pestonjee's visit of the 24th April 1897. In my opinion the evidence as to this is sufficient to justify any definite conclusion. The third letter, if genuine, shows that by December 1893, Ruttonjee and the Khan Sahib had found the former will, that some action in reference to it was contemplated, and that the conspirators were very apprehensive of others hearing of the will's existence. Although the first letter describes the deceased as taking foolishly, idiotically, and abusively and says that "his state of mind is not proper," still both it and the reply assume that he was able to talk about his will, and understand its effect, and that he was open to persuasion on the subject. They were, no doubt, put in to support the defendant's case upon the issue as to undue influence, which has now dropped. Some of the expressions used, especially those in the second letter recommending that the deceased should be plied with liquor and tobacco on the false pretence that the doctor had recommended them, would most deeply discredit the writers. I have, however, come to the conclusion that the letters are not proved to be genuine. The alleged writers swear that they never wrote them. All I need say is that it was for the defence who set up these letters to prove their genuineness, and that in my opinion their genuineness has not been proved. It is to be observed that the letters, though purporting to be written to Ruttonjee and Jehangir, were produced by Nawazbai from her own possession. That circumstance obviously required explanation, and accordingly Nawazbai told a curious story about her accidentally finding these letters in a drawer, others in a soap box, lying in a heap of rubbish in Ruttonjee's quarters, soon after he and Jehangir had quarrelled with her and left her house in June, 1897. The story is full of improbabilities and contradictions. I have already shown that it would not be safe to accept without corroboration any statement made by Nawazbai against the plaintiffs; and although, on some important points in her story Nawazbai might have called her brother Bezonjee as a witness, there is no corroboration here. It would in my opinion be unsafe to place any reliance upon these letters. The result is that I find the first, second, and fourth issues in the affirmative, and the third in the negative, and I direct probate to issue to the petitioners. Having regard to Nawazbai's false charges of undue influence, forgery, and fraud, she must pay the costs of the suit

## FOUNDATION STONE-LAYING AT PALITANA.

THE laying of the foundation stone of "The Virbai Jain Pathshala" at Palitana called after the name of Bai Virbai the late widow of Sheth Keshavji Nayak took place on the 7th inst. writes a correspondent. A beautiful Shamiana was erected for the purpose near the Humbad Dharmshala, which was gaily decorated with various coloured flags, bunting and flower-pots. In the compound thereof the state band and police were kept ready for the purpose. In the gathering there were among others his Highness Sir Mansingji Bahadur K. C. S. I., all state officers, leading merchants of this city, managers of Karkhana and Dharmshalas, and eminent pilgrims. A Deputation consisting of Sheth Vasanji Trikamji Mulji J. P. and Zaveri Dayabhai Bhagubhai was sent to receive his Highness the Thakor Saheb to the Durbar Hall. The carriage conveying His Highness the Thakor Saheb arriving at the Shamiana the State Band played some nice pieces and the police presented arms his Highness the Thakor Saheb having taken his seat on the golden couch Sheth Vasanji and Hirjibhai made Ghol and gave presents (Najarana). Sheth Hirjibhai read an address regarding his expressing grateful feelings towards his Highness the Thakor Saheb (see B.) which was satisfactorily replied by his Highness the Thakor Saheb (see C.). Both the addresses were cordially received with loud cheers. These ceremonies were performed by the most auspicious hand of his Highness the Thakor Saheb. The gathering dispersed after the distribution of utter, gulab and pan supari, as usual.

Mr. Hirjibhoy said:—Your Highness Sir Mansingji Bahadur K. C. S. I., Officers and Gentlemen,—Although it is known to us all why we have assembled on this spot still I beg leave to give in brief the object of our meeting here. The object which has brought us here together this evening is to witness the ceremonies attendant upon laying the foundation stone of "The Virbai Jain Pathshala" called after Bai Virbai the late widow of Sheth Keshavji Nayak and to be erected under the supervision of her trustees Sheth Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Justice of the Peace and Sheth Hirji Ghelabhai. Before commencing the work of the evening I must say that we all feel very much obliged for the kindness with which your Highness has accepted our invitation and graced our meeting evincing a sincere regard for such noble cause. In giving expression to my feelings which my personal experience here has engendered, I feel very happy to say that your Highness has been always taking a great deal of interest and showing a great and incessant regard for your subjects as well as for us the Jain pilgrims to the sacred Shetrunjay hill. I am very happy to see that the regard is still as fresh as ever and in instance of it I can very happily point out that the ancient capitation tax and the worry and trouble consequent upon its exaction are now things of the past in as much as your Highness has most nobly dispensed with the capitation tax and fixed a nominal sum in lieu thereof, in doing which your Highness has facilitated the way of numberless pilgrims to the Shetrunjay hill. This piece of your Highness' liberality has impressed our hearts with an indelible feeling of gratitude which we can not adequately express by words. The selection of the site on which the building of the new Empress Dispensary is made to stand is itself a manifestation of the keen regard your Highness cherishes for our Jain brothers. Besides the prosperity, enlarging suburbs and the increasing population are good instances of your Highness' love and care for your Highness' subjects and pilgrims. There are many other outward signs of your Highness' kind and noble regard for those whose welfare and happiness depend on you, but I do not think it better to enlarge upon all those on this occassion and encroach upon your Highness' valuable time. Suffice it to say that we day and night pray to the Almighty to spare you long for protecting our sacred place pious of the pious. Now my only request to your Highness is that your Highness will be pleased to oblige us by laying the foundation stone of the building by your Highness' most auspicious hand.

His Highness replied:—Sheth Vasanjibhai, Sheth Hirjibhai, and Gentlemen,—The address which I had the pleasure to hear on this auspicious occasion has given me very much satisfation, Sheth Vasanji must be known to all assembled here yet for the information of those that are ignorant it will be sufficient for me to say that he is one of the leading members of the Shravak Community and the rare distinction of having been appointed by the Government of Bombay as one of the justices of the peace in such a small age as his bespeaks his eminent civic virtue. In these hard times of plague in Bombay he has rendered invaluable service to the people in as much as he has opened a plague hospital at his own expense where to many a patient resort for benefit of their health. It is our bounden duty to give as much assistance as lies in our power to gentlemen like him who erect works of charity in the city of Palitana their sacred place. This place being the most sacred to our Shrawak Subjects we have charished a high regard for them thinking it is our first duty to do so as a ruler. We wish that rich Shrawaks will take the example of Sheth Vasanji and spend their money in building Dharmsalas and other works of public utility in this their sacred place and they must always rest assured that the ruler of this place will always render them necessary assistance towards such works. The coveniencies and benefits which the Shrawak pilgrims have derived at my hands is adequately recounted by Sheth Vasanji and I trust that if gentlemen like Sheth Vasanji will come forward to take the initiative in the general welfare of the Shrawak Community, they derive more and more benefit from us and cement the tie of love between the ruler and the ruled. The invitation which was given to me to come and lay the foundation stone of the building contemplated I have very willingly accepted and I trust that the memory of Sheth Vasanji and Sheth Hirjibhai will be long perpetuated by the occasion which has called us together this evening.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

THE result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday, the 9th April, 1898.

| Names of Boats | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H | M'S | SDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tomtit | Mr R H H Hopkins | 5 | 37 | 20 |
| Midget | Officers' R A | 5 | 46 | 56 |
| Coralie | Mr C H Byrne | 5 | 47 | 24 |
| Teal | Mr W Murray | 5 | 48 | 46 |
| May | Comdr W Chandler | 5 | 55 | 59 |

Course No 8—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Midget

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Tomtits Handicap Race for Mr R H H Hopkins' Prize Start 3-45.

| Boat's name | Entered by |
|---|---|
| Coralie | Mr C H Byrne |
| Teal | Mr W Murray |
| Cygnet | Mr E C Richards |
| Midget | Officers, R A |
| May | Comdr W Chandler |
| Lorna | Mr M P Baird |

Course No 13 reversed, viz; From Committee vessel round markboat with R flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving it to Port, round middle Ground Buoy leaving it to Port and thence to Committee Vessel. (3 times round). Length of course 5·7 miles.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 5th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th March, 1898:—

| LIABILITIES. | March 29. Rs. | A. | P. | March 22. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 83,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 83,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,65,80,558 | 15 | 11 | 1,73,67,785 | 12 | 4 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 4,39,95,818 | 13 | 10 | 4,31,17,862 | 12 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 10,68,771 | 15 | 9 | 4,89,027 | 11 | 11 |
| Sundries | 24,07,277 | 2 | 11 | 25,25,198 | 9 | 2 |
| Rs. | 9,24,02,427 | 0 | 5 | 9,18,49,874 | 14 | 4 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 29,16,517 | 0 | 0 | 31,79,946 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 75,59,340 | 0 | 0 | 75,59,340 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | 2,36,86,780 | 2 | 2 | 2,24,05,103 | 10 | 4 |
| Accounts of Credit do. | 2,40,39,814 | 7 | 7 | 2,47,37,132 | 4 | 4 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 1,26,03,044 | 4 | 9 | 1,21,45,585 | 0 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,07,776 | 9 | 9 | 8,69,997 | 8 | 8 |
| Bullion | 2,734 | 8 | 0 | 2,857 | 10 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | 13,11,654 | 15 | 4 | 13,12,828 | 7 | 4 |
| Stamps | 11,506 | 8 | 0 | 11,134 | 4 | 3 |
| Sundries | 12,09,589 | 5 | 9 | 12,05,757 | 14 | 3 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 83,78,420 | 7 | 9 | 77,63,453 | 11 | 4 |
| Do. at Branches | 93,75,248 | 11 | 4 | 1,03,56,738 | 7 | 0 |
| Rs. | 9,24,02,427 | 0 | 5 | 9,18,49,874 | 14 | 4 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 5th April, 1898.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 7,19,989 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches | 15,07,215 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits | 8,77,956 | Dec. |
| Post Bills | 5,79,744 | do. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 2,63,429 | Inc. |
| Loans | 12,81,677 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 6,97,318 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 1,57,159 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office | 6,14,967 | do. |
| Cash at Branches | 3,81,490 | Inc. |

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

## THE REBUILDING OF CALCUTTA.

### NOTE BY MR. HUGHES.

THE following passages are taken from a Note by Mr. A. J. Hughes, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, on the present state of the Calcutta improvements question:—

It may be of service to the members of the Corporation if I endeavour to place before them, in as few words as possible, the plan for the improvement of Calcutta, which must occupy the attention of the Municipal and Local authorities in order to give practical effect to the recommendation of the Building Commission.

The first object proposed is to secure a system of main roads of communication throughout the city, and to form a clear idea of our requirements in this direction it is necessary to consider separately—(1) The City proper; (2) the canal area between the canal and the Circular Road; (3) the area bounded by Tolly's Nullah and the Circular Road; (4) the Municipal area south of Tolly's Nullah.

The plan of the future city must be built on the main lines of communication as a foundation, and with regard to the city proper I have proposed to the Corporation to construct four new streets running north and south, namely,—(1) The Burra Bazaar Road; (2) the widening of the Chitpore Road or the construction of a new road parallel and adjacent to it to avoid expensive compensation; (3) extensions of Holliday Street and Amherst Street.

At right angles to the roads running north and south it will be necessary to construct the following new cross-streets, namely.—(1) A new road in continuation of European Asylum Lane and Wellesley Square and Dhobapara Lane meeting Madge's Lane; (2) in continuation of British Indian Street, Sooterkin's Lane, Unkur Dutt's Lane meeting Sooree Tank's Path Lane; (3) in continuation of New China Bazaar Street, Parsee Church Street, Tiretta Bazaar Street, Champatollah 1st and 2nd Lane, and Scott's Lane meeting Circular Road; (4) widening of Baustollah Street, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, and Parsee Bagan Lane, meeting Circular Road; (5) in continuation of Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, and widening of Baranossy Ghyse's Street meeting Sukea's Street; (6) widening of Nather Bagan Street, Bheem Ghose's Lane and Hoogulkuria Gully, meeting Circular Road; (7) in continuation a Schaich's Street and widening of Bolaram Ghose's Street and Forapookur Street, meeting Circular Road.

The system will have the effect of dividing the town into 70 rectangular blocks with the assistance of existing main roads, each block being about quarter mile square.

The total length of new streets embodied in these proposals is about 7¾ miles of streets running east and west and nine miles of streets running north and south, making a total of 16 1-4 miles of main streets, and it is understood that the Local Government will strengthen the financial resources of the Corporation to enable these improvements to be carried out.

Coming next to the canal area it is necessary for drainage purposes to construct a new main sewer through the centre of the district, and it is under consideration whether the Municipal Tramway may not with advantage be moved to this line of sewer which will necessitate the construction of a road, and in this case the Municipal Railway may be almost wholly removed from the line of the Circular Road. The construction of the sewer is immediately necessary and the removal of the Municipal Railway to this line is likely to be forced by the action of the E. B. S. Railway authorities in refusing permission to us to continue carrying our traffic directly across their main lines. This line must be opened out without delay in some form or other as a road, whether it is to carry the Municipal Railway or not.

Turning next to the suburban area, north of Tolly's Nullah, at the present time we have about fourteen miles of new streets under construction in it, in connection with the drainage project. The general outline of our plan of operations is that the Hazara Road improvement will constitute a sort of outer Circular Road on the Municipal boundary and parallel to the Circular Road, and the development of the interior of the block thus formed will be carried out by running streets, east and west, on the plan of the Lansdowne Road and the Badiapara Road with such cross-streets as are necessary; also there is much land suitable for suburban residences in the neighbourhood of Tollygunge, which only requires to be furnished with proper communication by rail and tram with Calcutta city to become an important suburb. The 14 miles of new streets, now in progress in this district, will give all the improvements needed in the course of the next three or four years, and nothing further seems to be required at present beyond the formal acceptance of the plan of improvement by the Corporation.

The fourth district into which I have divided the town for the purposes of this note is the district south of Tolly's Nullah. This is the highest and best drained district within Municipal limits, and its capabilities for suburban residences were foreseen so far back as the time of Warren Hastings.

The eastern-half of the district is in course of spontaneous development on a very satisfactory scale by the proprietors of the Penn and the Hastings Estates, and nothing beyond main road projects is required in this district at present. With regard to the western part of the district, land in the neighbourhood of the Docks should be laid out in streets as soon as possible and the boundaries of the Municipality should, I think, be extended towards Garden Reach, so as to include all the urban area likely to spring up round the Docks in the immediate future. It is not possible to frame a definite plan for these streets at present, owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the land likely to be required for the East Indian Railway Terminal Station. It appears to me certain that this railway must, sooner or later, have an important station at the Docks and access to the Docks by an independent line of their own from Hooghly. The requirements of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway in the Dock area are also at present an unknown quantity. It is necessary to call the attention of Government to these uncertainties because they retard the development of the district on a definite plan of improvement, and I suggest that a Commission to work out this question should be appointed.

A subsidiary but very important question connected with streets and buildings improvement in Calcutta is the question of a Central Railway Station and the construction of a permanent bridge over the Hooghly to replace the floating bridge and then there remains the question of improved rail and communication between Calcutta and the suburbs.

With regard to the Central Railway Station and the Howrah Bridge, there are two interests to be considered:—

(1) The interests and traffic of the great railway systems centering in Calcutta, namely, the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and the East Indian Railway.

(2) The interests of Howrah considered as a suburb of Calcutta.

It is necessary to obtain the statistics of trade and traffic on which the project must be based, and to direct the attention of private enterprise to the undertaking. No complete project for remodelling our streets is possible until the question of a central station is definitely settled, and the appointment of a Commission to deal with it seems urgently called for at the present time.

Lastly, there is the subject of tramway communication in Calcutta now under consideration of the Corporation. In my opinion the Tramway Company, as now constituted is not in a position to effectively assist the Corporation in the development of the city, and whatever action is taken should be taken promptly; no settlement will be satisfactory which does not provide for tramway extensions to the suburbs.

It is not possible to give a complete estimate of the cost of remodelling such a city as Calcutta on any system of administration, however well considered the plan may be. The requirements of the city can only be bounded by the resources available and the extent to which our estimates of the revenue derived from the improvements are realized. On the experience of the Harrison Road the Building Commission has advised the acceptance of a modified form of the recoupment principle for which a larger area of land than actually required the streets is acquired, and the surplus sold at a profit which is supposed to cover the cost of the improvement.

When we have secured the main streets we shall have done much to improve the present state of the city, and then our difficulties will commence and the real magnitude of our requirements will become apparent, and the practical difficulties of remodelling an Oriental city will be realized.

The interior or the blocks comprised within the chief streets, as they exist, for the most part come under the description of unhealthy areas, and no scheme of improvement will be complete which does not deal with these areas by driving new forty feet streets through them at intervals of about two hundred feet. This system of secondary streets is the main object we wish to arrive at, and will have the greatest effect on the health of the town, and it is clear that, if they cannot be carried out at the cost of the localities benefited, their introduction must be on a very limited scale indeed. The proposed legislation will enable us to practically ascertain the actual requirements of the case, and acquire the experience necessary to adequately deal with the problem on the safe financial system on which its ultimate development must entirely depend.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell or most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot: 33., Farringdon Road, London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

## THE P. AND O. STEAMER CHINA.

### THE PROSPECTS OF SAVING HER.

NEWS of the P. and O. s. s. China was brought to Colombo on Monday by two vessels which passed her, the P. and O. Rome and the Clan Cameron. The news from neither source seems to be remarkably hopeful, but the Chief Officer of the Rome, upon being asked what the general impression was as far as he could glean from Aden, and from what he saw and heard of the vessel, said he thought it was that the China would be saved. This was also the decided impression on board the s. s. Clan Cameron. She passed within a mile and a half of the China, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 26th of March. She could thus easily be seen, and the officers told our representative to-day that she did not look in such a deplorable condition as one would think from the somewhat meagre news we have had of her. According to their account she is lying broadside on the rocks. She is surrounded by water, but the rocks are quite close to her, and it looks as if she has struck her nose on, going at a high speed, and has gone round with the wind and sea. As to the exact position of the vessel, the Island, of Perim divides two straits, generally known as the narrow one and the broad one. The Clan Cameron came through the narrow one, and the China was seen by those on board to have got somehow between the two, for she is lying almost on the Southern end of the island. Being broadside on to the rock with a list to starboard, her bows are nearly out of the water, the water, in the words of the Captain, being "up to her forefoot." One of the officers, speaking of the probabilities of saving her, said, "Judging from the appearance of the vessel she certainly looks as if she could be saved, but it is hard to say as she may be hard and fast on the rocks. We could not tell, of course, whether there was water on board her or not. One of the Indian Marine ships was there standing by, and some people were seen on board the China, while, close to her on the rocks a number of tents had been erected. It looks as if some of the crew are living there while operations are being conducted for saving the vessel. It was evident they required no assistance from us, as we were not signalled at all. They are in direct communication with the world, not a mile from a telegragh office,—Lloyd's signalling station on the Perim Island,—and right under a light-house."

The P. & O. Rome, which arrived in Colombo harbour early this afternoon, passed the China just before dawn on Sunday, March 27th. The officer on watch, says he simply saw a big vessel ashore, and did not know what it was. The next day at Aden they heard all about it, and heard a good many conflicting accounts of the probability of the vessel being saved. The Captain of the Mayo,—who we should say, is in a good position to judge,—seemed to think that the saving of the ship was hopeless. His account was that the vessel was firmly wedged on the rocks, broadside on, and was bumping against them in a way that would soon knock holes in her bottom. Already she was making water in her afterhold. When the Rome passed her, she had some of her electric lights burning, and the pumps were being worked. At daybreak the vessel was seen by the passengers on the Rome, and some of them say she looked high and dry. Probably she looks high out of the water because all her cargo has been lifted. We are sorry to hear the report that the Captian of the China, Capt. de Horn himself, thinks there is no possibility of saving the vessel. He is said to have refused the offer of some divers at Aden on the ground that the rescue of the ship was hopeless.

We also hear that this was Capt. de Horn's last voyage, and that it was his intention of retiring on a pension from the Company at the end of it. It is said he is almost crazy over the mishap.—*Times of Ceylon.*

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—10 bales wool, Ally Mohomed Lutif.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—108 cwt teelseed, and 6 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers, 400 lbs tea, Volkart Brothers.

Mount Sephar s—100 bales cotton and 4,899 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers, 25 squares teak, M F Kapadia.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—6,024 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 50 cwt coir yarn, Mooljee Harridas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Brinkburn s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell, 6,001 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co, 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, 999 cwt rapeseed, and 804 cwt mustordseed, A Blascheck and Co, 115 cwt castorseed and 825 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co, 100 bales cotton Vussonjee Dewjee.

Kt Companion s—11,148 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 15,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Thyra s—300 bales cotton, 400 cwt myrabollams, 1,000 cwt linseed and 3,200 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers, 6,900 cwt wheat and 4,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Northsands s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 1,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Kirkfield s—16,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Larb s—8,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Trelyon s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trelyon s—2,000 cwt wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

Maria Teresa s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN

Thyra s—4,000 cwt, wheat Ralli Brothers, 22,000 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton, Mahomed Hajee Essac Ellias, 50 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co, 32 1-2 cwt wheat, Ellias Jooma, 5 cwt Cambay stone and 5 cases birds skins, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—152 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co, 160 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Destribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 15th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

2. Members who have not already returned their arms, ammunition, and equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 2nd April 1898.

| Description. | 1898. | 1897. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 983 | 940 | . | . | .. | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 47,376 | 50,425 | ... | 3 019 | ... | 23,750 |
| Goods | 86,598 | 71,073 | 15,525 | ... | 77,819 | ... |
| Other earnings | 4,162 | 5,061 | ... | 899 | 25,610 | ... |
| Total for week | 1,38,136 | 1,26,559 | 11,577 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate | 17,81,304 | 17,04,625 | ... | ... | 79,679 | ... |

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.
"You cannot do better than gargle with CONDY'S."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.
Gargle with CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
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Only a pure Cocoa, in which the natural fat has been properly reduced, the important constituents rendered more soluble and advantageous, and the Flavour and Aroma exquisitely developed—only such a Cocoa proves a refreshing, easily digested, and nutritive drink.

Van Houten's Cocoa possesses these qualities in the highest degree, and is, therefore, specially to be recommended to families as a beverage and a food.

Van Houten's Cocoa is more economical in use than either Coffee or Tea, on account of its nutritive and digestible qualities, and is of great value for stomachic or digestive troubles.

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COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
It keeps good for any time, even after being opened, and is supplied to Armies, Expeditions, Governments, Hospitals, Doctors and Nurses all the world over.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
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In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
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made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
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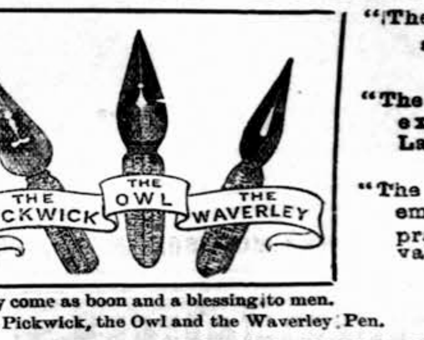
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer.



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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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BLONDEAU & CIE.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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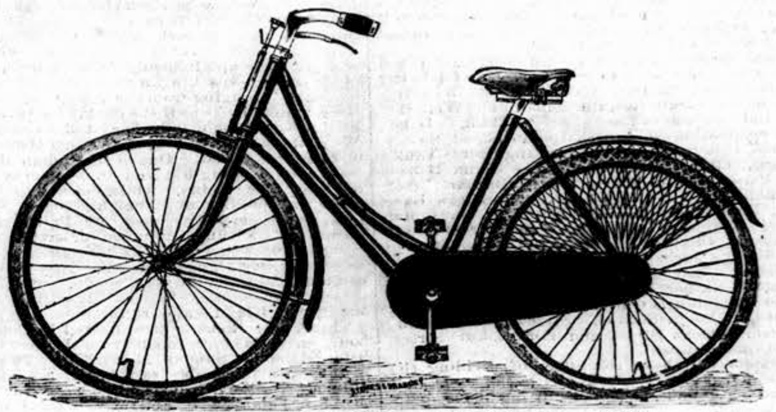

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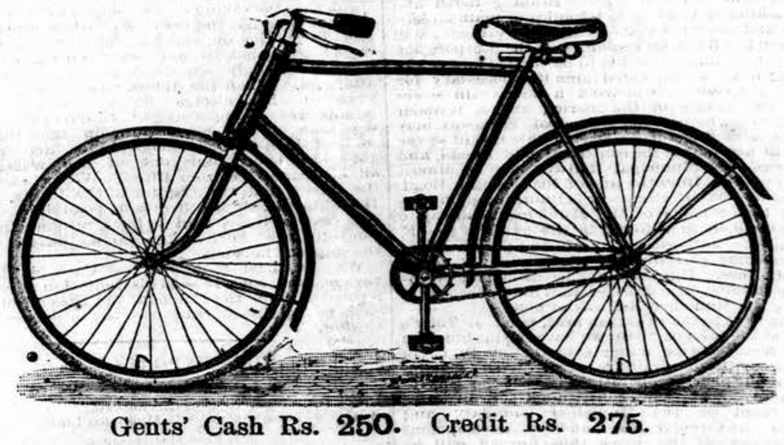

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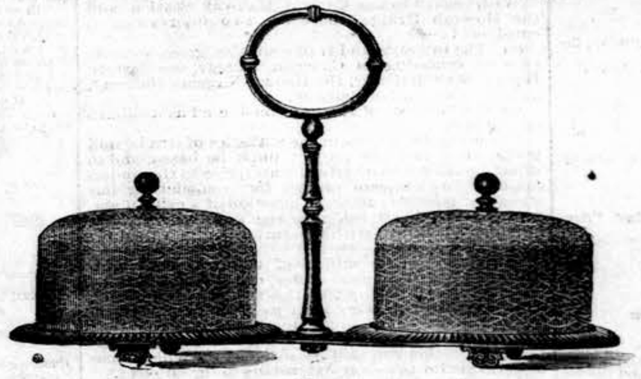

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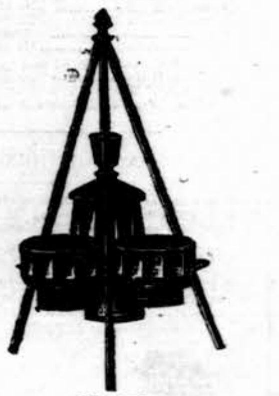

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Complete, Rs. 8-8.

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